The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 33,749 35/91 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1991 ESTABLISHED 1887

Andorra ... 8.50 F Iceland ... 175 IKR Oman ... 1.000 Rials
Antilles ... 10 F.F. Iran ... 115 Rials Poland ... 13,000 Zl.
Austria ... 25 S. Israel ... NIS. 4.50 Portugal ... 180 Esc.
Bahrain ... 0.800 Din Italy ... 2,200 Lire Qatar ... 8.00 Riels
Belgium ... 35 B.Fr. Jordan ... 1 JD Rep. of Ireland ... 95 P.
Bulgaria ... 40 Leva Kenya ... Shs. 45 Reunion ... 10 F.F.
Cyprus ... C.I. 1.00 Kuwait ... 500 Fils Saudi Arabia ... 8.00 R.
Czechoslovakia ... 35 Kr Lebanon ... U.S.$1.10 Spain ... 175 Ptas.
Denmark ... 13.00 D.Kr. Libya ... L.Din. 0.80 Sweden ... 11.00 S.Kr.
Egypt ... E.P. 4.500 Luxembourg ... 35 L.Fr. Switzerland ... 2.00 S.Fr.
Finland ... 10.00 F.M. Madeira ... 185 Esc. Tunisia ... 1.000 Din
France ... 8.00 F. Morocco ... 11.00 Dir. Turkey ... T.L. 7,000
Germany ... 3.00 D.M. Netherlands ... 3.25 Fl. U.A.E. ... 8.50 Dirh.
Great Britain ... £0.75 Norway ... 13.00 N.Kr. U.S.S.R. ... U.S.$2.00
Greece ... 220 Dr. Nigeria ... 16.00 Naira U.S. Mil. (Eur.) $1.00
Hungary ... 115 Ft. Pakistan ... 15 Rs Yugoslavia ... 43 ND

OUT OF BUSINESS

Soviet Parliament Suspends Communist Party; Russia and the Ukraine Establish an Alliance



Michael F. Samojeden/Reuters

Two members of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow showing the strain Thursday after three days of emotional debate over the fate of the nation after the abortive coup.

Soviet Union Is 'No Longer'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KIEV, U.S.S.R. — The two largest Soviet republics, Russia and the Ukraine, formed an economic and military alliance Thursday that could form the basis of a new system of states to replace the Soviet Union.

The pact appeared to signal the end of the Soviet Union as it has existed for 70 years.

Announcing their action, Russia and the Ukraine invited other "former subjects of the U.S.S.R." to join them. Anatoli A. Sobchak, the mayor of Leningrad and a participant in the Kiev negotiations, said the pact meant that "the former union no longer exists and there can be no return to it."

The agreement amounted to a new interstate treaty between the republics and did not mention any significant future role by the Kremlin or President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, whose authority has plummeted since he was briefly deposed by hard-liners last week.

A statement announcing the agreement said: "It is expedient to form temporary interstate structures with the participation of interested states-subjects of the former U.S.S.R."

The republics intend "to undertake joint actions with the goal of preventing the uncontrolled disintegration of the union state," the sides said in a joint statement released after talks that stretched from Wednesday to the early morning hours Thursday.

Russia and the Ukraine also agreed to exchange ambassadors.

The agreement joins the industrialized Ukraine with the rich Russian Republic, which possess most of the country's natural wealth. Together they comprise about 65 percent of the Soviet population.

It went beyond a bilateral Russian-Ukrainian agreement signed last year by assuming the demise of the central government and claiming the right to decide what to do with its military and economic might.

The term "former U.S.S.R." is being used for the first time, said the Russian vice president, Alexander V. Rutskoi, leader of the Russian delegation. "It expresses today's reality."

Mr. Rutskoi signed the statement along with the Ukrainian president, Leonid M. Kravchuk.

Mr. Sobchak, who was sent to Kiev as an observer by the Soviet legislature and Mr. Gorbachev, told lawmakers in Moscow that although the union had ceased to exist in its previous form, he saw a future role for Soviet institutions such as the national parliament.

With relations now clearer between Russia and the Ukraine, the Russian delegation led by Mr. Rutskoi flew on to Kazakhstan, the second-largest Soviet republic in area.

Mr. Gorbachev said he had dispatched the delegation following reports of public protests in Kazakhstan sparked by fears that Russia would seek to renegotiate the republics' long border.

"Today the situation in Kazakhstan got more com-

See UNION, Page 6

Legislature Is Dissolved

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Soviet legislators voted Thursday to suspend all activities of the Communist Party in what appeared to be a fatal blow to the once-powerful institution, which has virtually collapsed since the failed coup last week.

The Supreme Soviet's decision culminated a week of attacks on the party for its key role in the takeover.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, struggling to revive his central government, resigned as the Communist Party chief on Saturday. And President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, who has taken the initiative in reshaping the political structure of the nation, has prohibited the party in his vast republic and has sealed party and KGB archives. Top party leaders in the Soviet republics have each quit the Politburo or resigned from the party.

Legislators voted, 283 to 29 with 52 abstentions, to suspend the party, which ruled the nation through fear and intimidation for more than seven decades.

The resolution urged that all evidence from the Soviet prosecutor's investigation of its involvement in the coup be turned over to the national Supreme Court, which would then determine whether the party could still operate.

The vote also froze the party's bank accounts and halted all its financial operations.

In a quick reaction, President George Bush said that "I frankly rejoice" in the "fall of the totalitarian, nondemocratic party." He was speaking in Kennebunkport, Maine, where he held a news conference with Prime Minister John Major of Britain.

At its dramatic session in Moscow, the Supreme Soviet also voted effectively to dissolve itself, deciding that all 542 members of the parliament would be elected next week by the Congress of People's Deputies, the full legislature. Under the Soviet Constitution, the 2,250-member Congress chooses the Supreme Soviet from among its members.

The lawmakers voted, 375 to 4, in favor of the Congress holding such an election when it meets in emergency session Monday.

In other political developments in Moscow on Thursday:

- The Supreme Soviet pressed on with Mr. Gorba-

See PARTY, Page 6

Communism's Collapse

KGB dismemberment won't mean unemployment for spies. They can work for republics. Page 3.

The Soviet parliament voted overwhelmingly to consider independence for the Baltic states. Page 6.

Yeltsin ordered the surrender of Communist property to the Russian Republic's government. Page 6.

Communist Party's sealed buildings contain a tangled web of financial and business accounts. Page 7.

West Will Speed Up Food and Medical Aid

By Tom Redburn and Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

The Western industrial nations moved Thursday to offer an accelerated package of food credits, advisory teams and other direct humanitarian aid to the Soviet Union and its republics while postponing a decision on a big cash package.

President George Bush and Prime Minister John Major of Britain, meeting at Mr. Bush's summer home in Maine, sought to assert their leadership of the Western response to the dire economic situation in the Soviet Union as senior officials from the seven major industrial democracies, meeting in London, worked on details of the latest plan.

"We cannot dictate the ending of what's happening in the Soviet Union," Mr. Major said, "but neither are we mere spectators."

While waiting to see the political repercussions of the Soviet empire's collapse, Mr. Major announced a six-point aid program that hews closely to the plan outlined at the Group of Seven summit meeting in London last month but speeds up the Western response by emphasizing the importance of offering large quantities of food and medicine to ease possible suffering this winter.

Mr. Bush softened U.S. policy and agreed to support an accelerated relationship between the Soviets and the World Bank and International Monetary Fund that would speed up the timetable under which they would attain full membership in those bodies.

Mr. Major, as the current Group of Seven chairman, said the United States and Britain had agreed that the G-7 nations should:

- Implement existing food credits.
- Assess the need for food aid needed this winter.
- Send "lifeline teams" to help the Soviets with food production and distribution.
- Carry out existing plans to provide technical advice to the Soviets in such areas as energy production and conversion of military production to nonmilitary needs.
- Involve the World Bank and IMF "urgently" in helping the Soviets draft an economic liberalization plan.
- Move toward eventual full membership for the Soviets in those two bodies.

The aid must go "to those people

See AID, Page 6

Who Is in Charge Of Soviet Finance?

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Confusion about just who is running the Soviet economy is proving to be a serious problem for Western governments and banks wondering how to continue doing business with Moscow.

Should they be talking to the increasingly hollow central government, the Russian Republic of Boris N. Yeltsin or the governments of restive and breakaway republics?

The confusion increased this week when Mr. Yeltsin, the president of the Russian Republic, ordered a Russian veto on all foreign exchange operations in the Soviet Union. Later he backed down and control of foreign currency and gold reserves was returned to the hands of the Soviet state bank, Gosbank, and the foreign trade bank.

A spokesman for the foreign trade bank, Vladimir Sterligov, raised a question that is on the minds of many Western bankers:

"Who will be responsible for implementing the international financial engagements entered into by the central authorities of the Soviet Union?" he asked in a remark quoted by Agence France-Presse. "Certainly not the bank of Kazakhstan."

Alec Nove, an expert on the Soviet economy at Glasgow University, said that when he was in the Ukraine recently, economists there were scoffing at the idea of their republic paying any part of the national hard currency debt, saying that as Ukrainians had not contracted it, they were not responsible for it. The Soviet Union owes more than $60 billion to foreign creditors.

"Any agreements with the Soviet Union on anything are obviously placed into question if the union disappears," Mr. Nove said.

The union treaty that was to

See BUSINESS, Page 6



Viktor Korotayev/Reuters

As life began returning to normal Thursday, Muscovites were returning to their ubiquitous food lines.

Union May Have an Afterlife

Economics Push Republics to Recreate a Soviet State

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union, born in 1917, was pronounced dead this week after a lingering illness. The cause of death was diagnosed as a congenital defect called communism.

But even as the politicians delivered their funeral orations over the decomposing superpower, a process of reincarnation was under way.

No one could say with any certainty what the Soviet afterlife would look like, what territories would chose to participate in it, what powers it would be given, who would preside over it or how stable it would be.

Or for that matter what it might be called. Suggestions in the parlor of the parliament, where deputies on Thursday debated the liquidation and reanimation of their state, ranged from the earnest (the Commonwealth of Sovereign States of Europe and Asia, the Euroasian Economic Community) to the facetious (the Club of Crippled Nations, Russia and the 14 Dwarfs).

Even those dry-eyed at the demise of the forced and feeble union, however, agreed that most, perhaps all, of the 15 scattering republics would be reunited in some altogether new configuration by economic necessity, military coexistence and cultural expediency.

"We are doomed to cooperate," said Alexander M. Yakovlev, a prominent lawyer and member of parliament.

The first tendrils of the new collaboration were visible Thursday in President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's decrees creating a National Security Council to coordinate law enforcement and oversee the military "during a period of transition" and establishing a committee to maintain the integrity of communications.

These committees, and others that were sure to come in such fields as transportation and energy, did not represent the preservation of the union but the creation of something qualitatively new and fragile. Both were to be composed of representatives from the republics, and their power will be limited by their ability to win the republics' consent.

There is a tentative quality to this delicate birth of a new community, since it is transpiring in a parliament that has lost its power to impose, under the direction of a president, Mr. Gorbachev, whose only convincing authority is persuasion, under a constitution that six republics have formally de-

See AFTERLIFE, Page 3

NEWS ANALYSIS

Don't Sneeze at Stress, You May Catch a Cold

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Medical researchers have confirmed what many people instinctively believe: You are more likely to catch a cold when you feel "stressed out."

In the clearest demonstration yet of the relationship between emotions and infectious, researchers in Pittsburgh and Britain found that high levels of psychological stress could nearly double a person's chances of catching a cold by lowering resistance to viral infection.

Results of the carefully controlled study, conducted among more than 400 volunteers at the Medical Research Council's Common Cold Unit in Salisbury, England, are published in Thursday's issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

In an accompanying editorial, Dr. Morton N. Swartz of Massachusetts General Hospital praised the study for avoiding the many deficiencies that have marred previous investigations of the relationship between stress and disease.

Although few health professionals doubt that emotional distress

See COLDS, Page 3

Kiosk

Iraqis Driven Off Kuwait Island

Kuwait repelled an Iraqi attempt to land troops on Bubiyan Island, capturing 46 Iraqis and sinking a gunboat as the Iraqis attempted to recover ammunition left on the island at the end of Gulf war, Kuwaiti and Western officials said Thursday.

Britain summoned the Iraqi ambassador and delivered a stern protest over the incident, which was described as Iraq's most aggressive violation of the cease-fire with Kuwait since the end of the war. (Page 2)

General News

A New York subway motorman was charged with five counts of manslaughter. Page 3.

French security forces spirit Major General Michel Aoun out of Lebanon. Page 2.

Stipe Mesic, the Yugoslav president, said the federal army was out of control. Page 2.

Business/Finance

Milan's bourse was plunged into crisis as a stock scandal widened. Page 11.

Dow Close	The Dollar in New York	
3,049.64	DM	1.7438
Down	Pound	1.6834
5.59	Yen	137.13
	FF	5.9195

Crossword Page 8.

Japanese Mobsters in the Marketplace

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The hottest underground videotape in Japan right now is a grainy two-hour montage of a secret accession ceremony of a major organized-crime gang. Many major companies are said to be nervously checking the tape for familiar faces.

The reason for their concern is that in the last five years, organized crime, fattened by profits from Japan's fast-growing economy, has managed to infiltrate legitimate business to a degree never before imagined in a society that likes to think of itself as law-abiding.

Willingly or not, some of Japan's most prestigious companies have become involved in questionable deals with even more questionable individuals, and disclosures about these contacts have been at the core of a series of financial scandals rocking Japan.

In a recent speech, Ryochi Suzuki, director-general of the National Police Agency, called on police chiefs to get tough. Mobsters, he said, "are having a major impact on the country's economic system" because of their move into mainstream businesses.

Police said the income of organized crime was nearly $10 billion last year, as much as a major industrial company, but they acknowledged that this was only an estimate and the total could be three times higher. About one-fifth of the gangs' total revenue is said to come from legitimate business.

Former Nomura officials said their clients share the blame in the scandal. Page 11.

According to the police, there are 88,600 members of organized crime in Japan, belonging to 3,300 groups dominated by three syndicates. Their primary income sources are said to be gambling, drugs, prostitution, labor rackets and extortion, known in police parlance as "intervention in civil affairs."

But rocketing real estate and stock market prices in the last five years have attracted the gangsters, known as *yakuza*. Indeed, real estate has long been known to be infiltrated by mobsters who assemble large pieces of land by employing thugs to remove tenants or force property owners to sell.

"To be honest, we never realized until recently how much money these groups have at hand," said Hiroshi Ishizuki, director of the financial crimes unit at the National Police Agency. "I also don't think we are getting full cooperation from companies or individuals with our investigations."

Among recent embarrassments have been allegations about Nomura Securities Co., the world's biggest brokerage. The government is investigating whether Nomura helped a reputed organized crime leader, Susumi Ishii, manipulate the stock price of Tokyu Corp., a railroad and real estate conglomerate.

At least two other major companies have

See JAPAN, Page 3

هكذا من الأصل

Kuwait Repels Iraqi Attempt To Land Troops on Island

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUWAIT — Kuwaiti forces defeated an Iraqi attempt to land troops on Bubiyan Island, capturing 46 of the marauders and sinking a gunboat, Kuwaiti and Western officials reported Thursday.

The action, which officials said was an attempt to scavenge munitions the Iraqis left behind at the end of the Gulf war, was described as Iraq's most aggressive violation of the cease-fire with Kuwait since U.S.-led multinational forces evicted Iraqi troops from the country.

"It's not just a simple border violation," said the spokesman for the Kuwaiti United Nations mission, Masoud Fehaid. "The forces were quite large, and they had heavy arms with them."

"There were two different movements," he said. "We have captured the first one and we have surrounded them. The other ones, who were sent to support the troops who came to the island, were engaged by our air force."

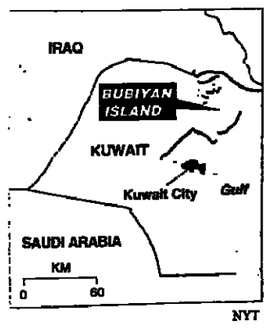
The United Nations immediately sent a team to Bubiyan Island to investigate the incident, according to Abdul Latif Kabbaj, spokesman for Unikom — the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission.

"We are expecting a report today which will go to UN headquarters in New York," he said.

Unikom patrols the demilitarized zone along the Kuwait-Iraq border but has no observation posts on Bubiyan.

Officials in Kuwait, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the incident occurred at 1 P.M. Wednesday, when the Kuwaitis spotted gunboats carrying Iraqi soldiers off Bubiyan.

The Iraqis erected fortifications on the island during the occupation. Iraq has long claimed Bubiyan as well as neighboring Warbah Island.



NYT

"The Kuwaiti forces opened fire on the infiltrators, surrounded them and rounded up 46 soldiers in civilian guise," said one official. "They are now being interrogated by the authorities."

At least 34 Iraqi soldiers managed to escape and others were believed still hiding on the island, the official said.

He added that the Iraqis "used heavy weapons and were reinforced with more gunboats from Faw Island" in southern Iraq.

Western security sources said the Iraqis had landed on Bubiyan and loaded the ammunition onto five fishing boats.

But as they tried to sail out, they were intercepted by the Kuwaiti coast guard, the sources said.

They said four Iraqi gunboats and a number of speedboats were rushed from Faw Island after the interception.

"They came to the rescue of the fishing boats, using heavy weapons against the Kuwaitis," one source said.

At least two Kuwaiti Skyhawk jets intervened and fired at the Iraqi vessels. One gunboat was sunk and three were seized, the sources said.

The head of Kuwait's UN mission, Mohammed Abdul Hasan, said that at least a dozen small Iraqi boats were involved in the incident and that Kuwaiti forces had sunk seven of them.

"We look at it gravely," Mr. Abdul Hasan said. "We consider it a military attack."

Britain reacted quickly to the incident, summoning the Iraqi envoy in London, Zuhair Ibrahim, to the Foreign Office and delivering a stern protest.

Britain said the matter would be brought before the UN Security Council.

In Washington, however, a U.S. Defense Department spokesman, Pete Williams, said that the Bush administration was not alarmed by the incident.

Mr. Williams described it as "a very small" violation of the cease-fire agreement.

He said that U.S. reconnaissance planes had flown over the area afterward. "It looks like it's quiet now," he said.

Iraq denied the Kuwaiti reports. "These claims are sheer lies and fabrication because there isn't any activity by our troops in the whole area," the official Iraqi press Agency, INA, quoted a Foreign Ministry source as saying.

An Iraqi source in Baghdad said the area of Bubiyan was open to outlaws, smugglers, "terrorists" and agents of foreign forces.

He hinted that the invaders might be Iranian infiltrators, but insisted they were not Iraqi troops.

"The Kuwaiti authorities are fully aware of this fact and they know that a great many boats once brought outlaws and infiltrators from the east," he said.

(AP, NYT, Reuters, UPI, AFP)


Santiago Lyon/The Associated Press

WATER PROJECT DEDICATION — Libyans celebrating in a reservoir north of Benghazi at the opening of a 2,000-kilometer pipeline that will bring water from wells in the Sahara Desert to cities on the Mediterranean coast. The $14 billion project, called the Great Manmade River, was dedicated by Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader. It is also intended to turn Libyan desert into farms.

Syria Threatens Boycott if Israel Attends Water Conference

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Syrian demand that Israel be excluded from a high-level gathering on Middle East water problems threatens to scuttle the meeting, which is planned for Turkey this fall, and has prompted Israel to question Syria's commitment to a U.S.-sponsored Mideast peace conference.

U.S. sources said that President George Bush was preparing to tell President Turgut Ozal of Turkey that if Israel was not invited, the United States would not attend the Middle East Water Summit in Istanbul from Nov. 3 to 9.

At the same time, the sources said, the United States, apparently unwilling to do anything that might jeopardize the upcoming peace talks arranged by Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, will not put any pressure on Syria or other Arab states to ease their threats of a boycott if Israel is included.

The water conference was conceived as a forum involving ministerial-level representatives from all countries of the region and the world's major aid-granting industrialized powers.

When Mr. Bush visited Turkey on July 21, Mr. Ozal told him that he envisioned the meeting as the place to start searching for equitable ways to share the Mideast's scarce water resources.

Although Mr. Ozal has not yet issued a formal invitation to Israel, the original plan called for full participation by the Jewish state, whose main source of water is the Jordan River.

However, the sources said, on Aug. 16 Mr. Ozal sent a letter to Mr. Bush saying that Syria, with the support of several other Arab governments, had objected strenuously to Israel's presence.

According to the sources, Mr. Ozal said that if he invited Israel, "Syria and other Arab states" would not attend the gathering. Although Mr. Ozal did not specifically say he might be unable to invite Israel, the sources said his letter implied this if the Arab objections remained firm.

U.S. and diplomatic sources said that almost all Arab countries were prepared to stay away as a show of solidarity with Syria. That apparently includes Saudi Arabia and the smaller Gulf Arab sheikhdoms, according to the sources.

If so, that would raise questions about whether Saudi Arabia and the five other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council would keep their promises to take part in talks with Israel on regional issues as part of a later phase of the peace conference. Mr. Baker has specified that water would be among the issues discussed.

Beyond its implications for the peace process, the water conference is of potentially major importance to the Middle East because it would be the first high-level attempt to stimulate cooperation on a resource whose scarcity in Middle East forces the region's countries to regard water supplies as vital to their national security.

The sources said that senior Bush administration officials have not yet focused on the problem of the water conference because of their preoccupation with the upheavals in the Soviet Union.

But it has become a matter of intense debate in Israel, where Foreign Minister David Levy has said he would not expect the United States to take part in any water conference that did not include his country.

Mesic Says the Yugoslav Army Is Out of Control

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — President Stipe Mesic of Yugoslavia said Thursday that the federal army was out of control and that the nation had only one more chance to end the "dirty war" in Croatia.

Mr. Mesic, a Croat, said at a news conference in Zagreb that the country's leaders would meet next week to discuss European Community appeals for a peace conference.

"Victims are falling every day, and I believe this is the last chance to involve European Community monitors, to begin talks and to end this dirty war against Croatia," he said.

Mr. Mesic said the leaders of Yugoslavia's six republics would attend the talks with the collective federal presidency, of which he is currently chairman.

The eight-member presidency, bitterly divided, has so far been unable to curb the fighting between Serbs and Croats that followed Croatia's declaration of independence from Yugoslavia on June 25.

Mr. Mesic said there was "no political goodwill" during the presidency's last meeting, which broke up on Wednesday.

"Yesterday's session was not completed because there was no agreement reached on the efficient implementation and monitoring of the truce," he said.

Mr. Mesic said that the army was acting independently of its supposed political masters and that those responsible for its deployment of tanks, aircraft and artillery should be brought to account.

"The presidency is formally the supreme commander," he said. "But it is obvious that the army is acting autonomously."

The European Community, whose previous efforts to mediate in Yugoslavia's ethnic conflicts ended in failure, worked out a new peace plan on Tuesday.

The 12 EC foreign ministers gave the warring sides until Sunday to carry out a cease-fire, allow EC observers to monitor it and agree to take part in a peace conference.

One EC envoy, describing gruesome scenes he had witnessed, blamed the Yugoslav Army on Thursday for much of the bloodshed in breakway Croatia's battle zones.

"We were dismayed by the level of violence we saw involving heavy arms — artillery, rocket launchers, air force attacks," said the envoy, Henri Wijnaendts.

Neither the Croatian forces nor the Serbian guerrillas fighting them have artillery or planes.

Mr. Wijnaendts, the ambassador of the Netherlands to France, rejected assertions by the Serbian-dominated federal army that it had intervened to separate Croats and Serbs.

He said that what he saw on Wednesday when he visited the eastern Croatian town of Vukovar, close to the Serbian border and under siege since the weekend, convinced him that military units had attacked Croatian forces.

He added that Europe must act to help resolve the conflict but that only the Yugoslavs themselves could stop the killing in Croatia.

"We cannot continue to stand idly by. That is my message," Mr. Wijnaendts said at a news conference in the Croatian capital, Zagreb, after visiting an area of heavy fighting. "It's war here."

The besieged eastern Croatian town of Vukovar, where local militiamen have been pounded by the Yugoslav Army and Serbian guerrillas since last weekend, was reported quiet on Thursday.

Croatian national guardsmen trapped inside Vukovar appealed for help but vowed to hold out. "We shall manage to defend our town," they said in a message broadcast on Zagreb radio.

Croatia accuses Serbia of trying to grab Croatian land to expand its own territory, and says recent attacks on Vukovar are a blatant example of army support for Serbian guerrillas.

President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, losing to Croatia in a propaganda war for international support, met President François Mitterrand in Paris on Thursday.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

France Pulls Aoun Out Of Lebanon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — French security agents spirited Major General Michel Aoun, the rebel Christian leader, out of Lebanon by boat Thursday to a waiting submarine and eventual exile in France.

Security sources said General Aoun and two aides were driven at dawn from the embassy, where they had been holed up for more than 10 months, in embassy cars with dark-tinted windows.

They drove north to the small port of Dbayeh and boarded an inflatable boat that took them three kilometers (two miles) out to sea to where the French submarine was waiting, the sources said.

The submarine then headed for Cyprus. Government officials and French diplomats there declined to comment.

The sources said one of General Aoun's aides, Colonel Issam Abu Jamra, had been reluctant to board the boat because he could not swim but was persuaded to join General Aoun and Brigadier General Edgar Maalouf for the trip.

French Embassy and Lebanese officials were not available to comment on the operation.

The operation used as decoys convoys of embassy cars and a French military plane, which stayed at Beirut airport with its engines running as General Aoun, 56, headed for the Mediterranean.

A few hours earlier, President Elias Hrawi signed a special amnesty for the general and his aides on condition that they stay out of Lebanon for five years and do not resume political activity.

The popularity of the Maronite Christian general, who became de facto president during a political crisis in 1988 and fought a failed "war of liberation" against Syria in 1989, is especially high among Christians.

The As Safir daily, considered close to the Syrian-backed government of President Hrawi, said Wednesday that General Aoun remained a figure to contend with.

(Reuters, AFP)

Gordon Heath, Actor and Singer, Dies in Paris at 73

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Gordon Heath, 73, an American actor and singer, died Wednesday in a Paris hospital. The cause of death was not immediately disclosed.

Born and educated in New York City, Mr. Heath first appeared in a Broadway lead in "Deep Are the Roots" in 1945. He played the embittered black combat soldier who comes home to find racism as entrenched as ever. The drama became a hit of the season and later toured widely.

In 1948 Mr. Heath went to Europe, acted "Othello" at Oxford and then settled in Paris, where for many years he ran a left-bank cabaret, L'Abbaye, singing folk music with his partner, Lee Payant. He formed a theater company to stage plays in English and directed productions of "The Skin of Our Teeth," "In White America" and "Kennedy's Children," and he frequently acted on the French stage.

Among his many films were "The Nun's Story" with Audrey Hepburn, "The Madwoman of Chaillot" with Katharine Hepburn, the British movie "Saphire" and the French movie "The African," with Catherine Deneuve.

U.S. Holds 2 Iranians For Illegal Shipments

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Two Iranians are under arrest on charges they illegally diverted to Iran equipment that can be used to make missiles or nuclear weapons.

Ray Amiri and Don Danesh were arrested Wednesday in Newport Beach, California, and were being held without bail.

WORLD BRIEFS

2 Jetliners Almost Collide Over Ohio

CLEVELAND (AP) — A collision between two jetliners was narrowly averted last week over Ohio when one pilot took a quick dive, a spokesman for the air traffic controllers union said.

Pat Forrey, representative of the National Air Traffic Controllers Association, said Wednesday that the planes, carrying more than 250 people, came so close Saturday that they appeared to crash on the radar screens at the Cleveland Air Route Control Center in Oberlin.

Mr. Forrey said that Midway Airlines Flight 391 was en route to Chicago from New York with 59 people aboard and that British Airways Flight 227 was going to Atlanta from London via Canada with 193 people. The Midway plane dived to avoid the other plane, Mr. Forrey said, adding that both craft were flying at 35,000 feet.

Paris and Bonn Back EC Role for East

WEIMAR, Germany (AP) — Germany and France on Thursday declared their support for quick agreements to give associate status in the European Community to new democracies in central and southern Europe.

The French and German foreign ministers met with their Polish counterpart and issued a joint statement stressing the need for cooperation in many fields to support the new democracies and avoid mass movements of their citizens to other countries.

Associate status would give the new democracies modest trade advantages and other assistance.

Israel Shifts Immigrants After Brawl

JERUSALEM (AFP) — The Israeli government has dropped its policy of housing Soviet and Ethiopian immigrants together after a knife fight between the two groups in a Jerusalem hotel, officials said Thursday.

An argument on Monday evening between Ethiopian and Soviet children developed into a full-scale brawl at the Diplomat Hotel, which houses 650 Ethiopians and 250 Soviets, the authorities said. Four Soviet immigrants were reported hurt.

The director general of the Ministry of Immigration Absorption, Aharon Lapidot, said that the two groups would be kept apart in the future and acknowledged that it was an error to place them together.

Gunman and 3 Captives Slain in Paris

PARIS (AP) — A gunman killed three hostages before the police shot and killed him Thursday as he tried to escape an apartment building behind a human shield that included a two-month-old baby, the police reported.

Christian Destival, 31, from Guadeloupe, opened fire with a rifle as he tried to flee with the baby under one arm and two adult hostages in front of him, the police reported. Officers returned fire and mortally wounded him. Inside the eastern Paris apartment, where Mr. Destival had held his captives in a 12-hour stand-off with the police, officers discovered the bodies of two men and the baby's mother. They were not immediately identified.

Mr. Destival, who lived in the building, had a history of psychiatric problems, the police said. He reportedly had a dispute with family members Wednesday night, then armed himself with the rifle and an ax and took over an upstairs apartment. He had demanded a bullet-proof vest, a car, and the independence of Guadeloupe.

6 More Victims Found in Pompeii

POMPEII, Italy (Reuters) — Italian archaeologists have added six more victims to the death toll caused by the volcanic eruption that buried the Roman town of Pompeii more than 1,900 years ago.

The skeletons of six people were discovered Wednesday huddling in the spot where they were overcome as they tried to flee the cloud of burning ash and falling rocks spewed from Mount Vesuvius on Aug. 24, A.D. 79. Most of Pompeii's 25,000 inhabitants are believed to have died in the eruption.

"All six had their faces turned toward the town wall and the sea, which at that time was only 200 to 300 meters away," Baldissarre Conticello, superintendent of Pompeii's extensive excavations, was quoted as saying.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Gulf War Ripples Still Hurt Airlines

GENEVA (Reuters) — The failure of international air traffic to bounce back after the Gulf war continues to cause financial difficulties for airlines, the International Air Transport Association said Thursday.

The association said preliminary results for international scheduled services of its 204 member airlines showed July traffic down 4 percent from a year earlier. June showed an identical decline. International passenger traffic was down an average of 9 percent in the first seven months of 1991 from a year earlier.

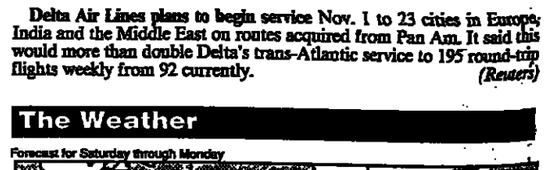
The only area where international passenger traffic improved last month was the Far East, up 2 percent from July 1990. Europe, feeling the effects most, saw a 7 percent decline in July and a 10 percent drop for the first seven months.

Cathay Pacific and Air Hong Kong have agreed with Vietnam Airlines on direct flights to Vietnam, the director general of Vietnam Airlines, Nguyen Hong Nhi, said Thursday. *(AFP)*

Delta Air Lines plans to begin service Nov. 1 to 23 cities in Europe, India and the Middle East on routes acquired from Pan Am. It said this would more than double Delta's trans-Atlantic service to 195 round-trip flights weekly from 92 currently. *(Reuters)*

The Weather

Forecast for Saturday through Monday



North America
A heat wave from Chicago to New York City will end by Sunday as cool, refreshing air heads southward. Downpours may douse Dallas, Houston and New Orleans. Scorching heat in the West may reach the California coastal cities Monday.

Europe
The late-summer warmth will continue throughout most of Europe Saturday through Monday. London will be partly sunny and mild. Showers are possible by Monday. Paris will be sunny to partly cloudy and warm. Madrid will be partly sunny and hot.

Asia
A tropical storm may drench Tokyo Saturday. There will be some sunny, warm weather Sunday and Monday from Seoul to Tokyo. Hot, steamy weather with scattered thunderstorms will be the rule from Beijing to Hong Kong, and in Singapore and Bangkok.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low Wx C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low Wx C/F
Algarve	31 /88	19 /66 pc	29 /84	18/64 pc
Amsterdam	25 /79	16 /61 s	26 /79	17/62 s
Athens	31 /88	22 /71 s	31 /88	22/71 s
Barcelona	32 /89	22 /71 s	31 /88	20/68 pc
Belgrade	27 /80	14 /57 s	29 /84	16/61 pc
Berlin	24 /75	13 /55 s	26 /79	15/59 s
Brussels	25 /79	16 /61 s	27 /80	17/62 s
Budapest	27 /80	16 /61 s	24 /75	14/57 s
Copenhagen	19 /64	11 /52 pc	19 /66	13/56 pc
Costa Del Sol	33 /91	22 /71 s	32 /89	23/73 s
Dublin	21 /70	13 /55 pc	19 /66	12/53 sh
Edinburgh	21 /70	11 /52 pc	22 /71	12/53 pc
Florence	30 /86	17 /62 pc	29 /84	18/64 pc
Frankfurt	27 /80	14 /57 s	27 /80	17/62 s
Geneva	29 /84	15 /59 s	28 /82	16/61 s
Helsinki	18 /64	9 /48 c	16 /61	6/46 pc
Las Palmas	31 /88	23 /73 pc	29 /84	22/71 pc
Leningrad	21 /70	11 /52 pc	16 /61	6/43 pc
Lisbon	28 /79	16 /61 pc	26 /79	17/62 pc
London	22 /71	13 /55 pc	22 /71	14/57 pc
Madrid	31 /88	18 /64 pc	29 /84	17/62 pc
Milan	29 /84	17 /62 s	29 /82	18/61 pc
Moscow	17 /62	7 /44 pc	16 /61	6/43 pc
Munich	26 /79	14 /57 pc	27 /80	13/55 s
Nice	31 /88	18 /64 pc	29 /84	17/62 s
Oslo	20 /68	12 /53 pc	21 /70	13/55 pc
Paris	27 /80	13 /55 s	28 /79	13/55 pc
Prague	24 /75	12 /53 pc	26 /79	13/55 pc
Reykjavik	13 /55	6 /43 pc	14 /57	7/44 pc
Rome	31 /88	18 /64 pc	29 /84	16/64 pc
Stockholm	19 /66	12 /53 pc	20 /68	13/55 pc
Strasbourg	25 /77	13 /55 c	27 /80	14/57 pc
Tallinn	18 /64	9 /48 c	16 /61	6/43 pc
Venice	29 /84	17 /62 pc	29 /84	18/64 pc
Vienna	27 /80	13 /55 s	26 /79	14/57 s
Warsaw	26 /79	13 /55 pc	26 /79	11/52 s
Zurich	28 /82	14 /57 s	27 /80	14/57 s

Middle East

Ankara	34 /75	12 /53 pc	34 /75	11/52 t
Beirut	33 /91	22 /71 s	34 /93	21/70 s
Cairo	38 /89	23 /73 s	34 /93	22/71 pc
Damascus	34 /93	19 /66 s	35 /95	18/64 s
Istanbul	26 /79	14 /57 pc	23 /73	11/52 sh
Jerusalem	29 /84	18 /64 s	30 /86	17/62 s
Riyadh	42 /107	28 /82 s	42 /107	28/82 s

Oceania

Auckland	15 /59	8 /46 sh	14 /57	8/46 sh
Sydney	22 /71	12 /53 pc	23 /73	11/52 s

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low Wx C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low Wx C/F
Bangkok	32 /89	25 /77 t	32 /89	24/75 t
Beijing	28 /82	20 /68 sh	28 /79	18/64 pc
Hong Kong	31 /88	24 /75 pc	29 /84	23/73 pc
Manila	32 /89	24 /75 t	33 /91	24/75 pc
New Delhi	33 /91	25 /79 pc	33 /91	24/75 pc
Seoul	31 /88	19 /66 s	29 /84	18/64 pc
Shanghai	29 /84	26 /79 pc	28 /82	24/75 pc
Singapore	31 /88	26 /79 t	31 /88	27/80 pc
Taipei	32 /89	24 /75 pc	32 /89	25/77 pc
Tokyo	31 /88	23 /73 pc	29 /84	24/75 pc

Africa

Algiers	39 /102	22 /71 s	38 /86	23/70 s
Cape Town	17 /62	6 /43 pc	17 /62	4/39 pc
Casablanca	32 /89	24 /75 s	32 /89	25/77 s
Harare	27 /80	13 /55 pc	27 /80	13/55 s
Lagos	29 /84	26 /79 pc	30 /86	24/75 pc
Nairobi	23 /73	14 /57 pc	24 /75	13/55 pc
Tunis	32 /89	21 /70 s	32 /89	22/71 s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	16 /61	8 /46 t	17 /62	9/48 pc
Caracas	32 /89	25 /77 pc	32 /89	24/75 pc
Lima	18 /64	13 /55 pc	19 /66	12/53 pc
Mexico City	25 /77	14 /57 sh	26 /79	15/59 t
Rio de Janeiro	23 /73	21 /70 s	24 /75	18/68 s
Santiago	18 /61	3 /37 pc	16 /61	4/39 pc

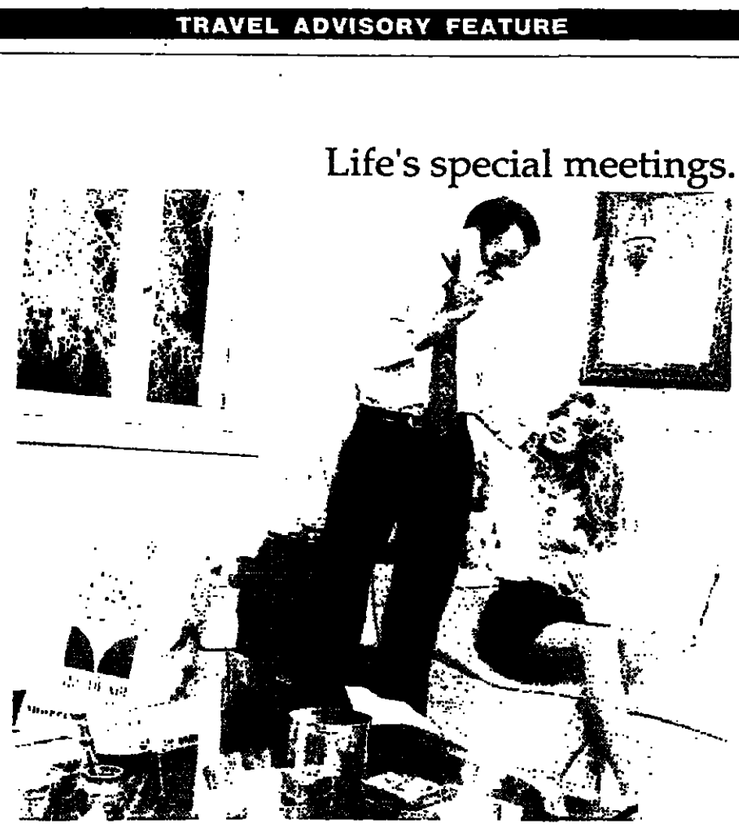
North America

Anchorage	18 /64	7 /44 pc	18 /64	7/44 s
Atlanta	32 /89	22 /71 pc	31 /88	21/70 pc
Boston	34 /93	22 /71 t	29 /84	18/64 t
Chicago	33 /91	19 /66 pc	29 /84	17/62 pc
Denver	32 /89	12 /53 pc	31 /88	16/61 pc
Detroit	32 /89	19 /66 t	28 /82	18/61 pc
Honolulu	31 /88	23 /73 pc	32 /89	24/75 sh
Houston	34 /93	23 /73 pc	33 /91	23/73 pc
Los Angeles	27 /80	18 /64 pc	27 /80	17/62 pc
Miami	32 /89	24 /75 t	33 /91	25/77 pc
Minneapolis	31 /88	18 /66 pc	29 /84	18/64 pc
Montreal	29 /84	19 /66 t	24 /75	15/59 pc
Nassau	31 /88	25 /79 t	32 /89	24/75 t
New York	34 /93	24 /75 pc	28 /82	21/70 t
Phoenix	41 /105	27 /80 s	39 /102	27/80 s
San Fran.	23 /73	14 /57 pc	22 /71	14/57 pc
Seattle	23 /73	13 /55 sh	22 /71	13/55 c
Toronto	32 /84	17 /62 t	25 /77	15/59 pc
Washington	36 /96	24 /75 pc	34 /93	21/70 t

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice.
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Hélène Seidman/Agence France-Presse

Robert Ray, the motorman whose New York subway train derailed, after he was charged with five counts of manslaughter.

Driver Is Charged in Fatal Subway Crash

New York Authorities Say Motorman Admits Drinking and Falling Asleep

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The subway motorman whose train derailed in a crush of sheared metal was charged with manslaughter and ordered held without bail Thursday in the deaths of five people.

The motorman, Robert Ray, 38, admitted drinking, speeding and falling asleep at the throttle before his train jumped a switch in the Union Square station early Wednesday. His admissions were included in court papers submitted by prosecutors at his arraignment.

But investigators said they found no trace of cocaine in Mr. Ray's blood, despite discovery of a crack cocaine vial in the driver's cab of the train.

The accident, in which more than 200 passengers were injured in addition to the deaths, was the worst on the New York subway system in 63 years. It plunged the city's transit system into chaos and left the Lexington IRT, the system's second-busiest line, so torn up that officials said it would be several days before it was running again.

Mr. Ray walked away from the accident uninjured and was picked up near his home in the Bronx five hours later.

Mr. Ray at first told the police he had three beers after the crash. But Police Commissioner Lee P. Brown said the police believe he was drunk at the time of the accident, based on the alcohol test and reports from passengers that the motorman was running the train erratically. Mr. Ray later admitted he had been drinking, prosecutors said.

Immediately after the accident, two police officers talked with Mr. Ray on the platform of the station, said Alan F. Kiepper, the Transit Authority's president.

The motorman told the officers that he was all right, and the officers went into the subway tunnel to help passengers, Mr. Kiepper said. Mr. Ray apparently then left the station, a violation of Transit Authority procedure, Mr. Kiepper said. The crew is supposed to remain at the scene to help evacuate passengers.

Mr. Ray had previously been tested twice for drugs by the Transit Authority, and was found to be drug-free each time, Mr. Kiepper said. He was tested in June 1988, when he was promoted to motorman, Mr. Kiepper said, as required by authority regulations.

Mr. Ray was also tested in January after he ran a red signal while driving a train, Mr. Kiepper said. He was suspended without pay for three days for the violation, said Jim Gannon, a spokesman for the Transport Workers Union.

Mr. Ray, who was driving his customary route, reported late to work, causing the train to run a few minutes late, Mr. Kiepper said. He drove erratically as he headed south from the Woodlawn Station in the Bronx, according to both passengers and transit officials

He allowed the train's front cars to overrun the front of at least two station platforms, forcing passengers in the back of the stations to dash for the rear cars and passengers inside the front cars to scramble toward the back to leave the train.

Some of the passengers on the 10-car southbound train said the motorman had been speeding. There was preliminary evidence that the train was going too fast when it derailed while switching from the express to the local tracks north of the station, transit officials said at a City Hall news conference.

The New York City Transit Authority last year routinely tested one-third of its employees for drug use. After the crack vial was found following Wednesday's crash, transit officials said they would renew their push for the right to randomly test any worker involved in any way with running a train or bus.

"Random testing is an important tool in assuring the safety of our customers and employees," said Peter E. Stangl, chairman of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority.

Sonny Hall, the president of Transit Workers Union Local 100, said Thursday that his union was now willing to accept random drug testing to offset "the perception of substance abuse" among transit workers.

The Transit Authority tested more than 15,000 of its 45,000 employees last year.

(NYT, UPI, Reuters)

As KGB Dissolves, Spies May Work for Republics

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

The KGB's liquidation appears to have begun in earnest.

More top officials were dismissed Thursday — only hours after the KGB received orders to dissolve its command council, transfer its crack military units to the army and disband its networks of informers in the armed services.

Saying that the KGB "must be done away with," its new boss, Vadim V. Bakatin, pledged to separate its foreign espionage and domestic police into separate agencies, each under political supervision — a structure similar to that in most Western democracies and possibly modeled on the roles of the CIA and FBI in the United States.

Determined to smash the powers that made the KGB and its predecessors the main instrument of Soviet rule by terror, Mr. Bakatin promised a complete overhaul of the security apparatus and its elimination from certain domestic activities, notably the media and the arts.

Already one of the main targets of the official inquiry into the abortive coup, the KGB — initials of the body known as the Committee for State Security — seems to stand little chance of escaping with only a purge at the top that would leave a new leadership in a position to rebuild a secret police power base.

Until this week, the 700,000-strong KGB was an unequaled intelligence empire, handling international spying, internal security, border controls and other special functions, including special services for the Communist elite.

Like some episodes in the agency's past, the KGB's future is stirring up fierce debate, offering some broad certainties but few specifics.

With so much disintegrating around it, "the nature of the KGB or its successors will be subordinate to what becomes of what was the Soviet state," said Adam Ulam, director of the Harvard University Center for Russian Studies. If the old Soviet political system perishes, he said, the KGB problem "solves itself."

Other officials and experts said that some trends were already becoming clear, including:

- The splitting of the KGB's near-monopoly on the secrets that constituted much of the ability to wield power in the Soviet system.
- The emergence of a "Russian KGB" nominally affiliated with the central agency but that in fact has been operating for several months, including during the coup, in support of the elected president of Russia, Boris N. Yeltsin.
- The likelihood that, even if no central intelligence organization survives, undercover police work and political infiltration will be continued by the republics, and Soviet or Russian spying will continue against the West, primarily for economic intelligence.

A major uncertainty concerns relations between the KGB and its main Soviet rival, the GRU, the military intelligence agency, which handles intelligence-gathering satellites and also has several thousand officers spying in foreign countries. Often used by the Kremlin to offset KGB power, the GRU now faces all the uncertainties engulfing the armed forces.

Also unclear is whether KGB secrets will be disclosed to the West. As the security services were attacked in East European countries that had been Soviet satellites, the KGB retrieved many of the spies and secrets from the services formed by Moscow's emissaries.

With the Communist spies' last bastion under assault, Western officials hope that some files will be shared, notably those concerning terrorism and the spread of nuclear weapons.

Less urgent but still fascinating, officials say, is reliable information about Soviet involvement, if any, in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II.

For intelligence professionals, the most teasing question of all is whether defectors from the KGB were genuine or Soviet double-agents dispatched by Moscow to mislead the West.

The grimmest body of facts, the KGB's domestic record of torture and using millions of Soviets to spy on each other, will not be made public, Mr. Bakatin said, because disclosure would "split society and bring fear of revenge to every family" throughout the Soviet Union.

Formal restructuring of the KGB may await the report on last week's coup, due by late October. But Mr. Bakatin, who was confirmed Thursday by the Soviet legislature as the agency's postcoup chairman, already says that the KGB has been divested of its 230,000 border guards, together with some elite commando units and some secret laboratories — all re-assigned to other services.

By dividing foreign and domestic spying, Mr. Bakatin will split the core of the KGB's bold on information. Ironically, this special access to facts about the West and about real conditions inside the Soviet Union — denied even to Soviet politicians — seems to have induced many KGB officers to support the early policies of Mr. Gorbachev.

Further decapitating the postcoup KGB, Mr. Gorbachev dismissed its first deputy director, General Geny Ageyev, and its personnel director, General Vitali Ponomaryov. The personnel department, with its records of agents, was handed over to an outsider, General Nikolai Stolyarov, an air force commander who resisted the hard-line coup.

Some KGB operatives are unlikely to be out of a job for long, if at all. Western officials said that they expected foreign espionage to continue, combining the resources of the KGB and the GRU. Several European officials said they relished the foreseeable scramble in Soviet embassies, which provides diplomatic cover for officers from both services.

The officials added that Mr. Yeltsin, in pressing for the demolition of the central KGB, may count on recruiting many of the best operatives for his own intelligence services.

Part of Mr. Yeltsin's conquest of power in Russia apparently involved a subtle struggle for the loyalty of KGB agents sent to infiltrate his movement by Moscow.

In the showdown last week, one of Mr. Yeltsin's key assets in successfully facing down the coup plotters turned out to be his much better intelligence about the real balance of power.

"The Soviet Union has a tradition of good spies working for bad leaders," a Western official said. The spying will continue, he said, but in a very different guise if it is serving more enlightened, more democratic government.

COLDS: *You Are More Likely to Catch Them When You Feel Stressed*

(Continued from Page 1)

plays a role in many ailments, from heart attacks and cancer to allergies and ulcers, precise studies of the relationship and a full understanding of the mechanisms involved are still wanting.

During the last decade, numerous studies have demonstrated an effect of undue stress on the immune system, one line of defense against disease.

In the study, directed by Dr. Sheldon Cohen, a psychologist at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, three measures of stress were used to derive an index that would reflect how distressed the people were at the time.

The three measures were events in the past year that the subject perceived as having a negative effect on his or her psychological state, the degree to which the subject perceived current demands to exceed his or her ability to cope and an index of current negative emotions or feelings.

Dr. Cohen said the technique avoided the assumption that particular events necessarily caused distress, since people do not always react adversely to the same events.

The volunteers — 154 men and 266 women, all of whom were healthy at the start — were isolated in areas of the cold unit for two days before and a week after they were exposed to a nasal wash containing one of five cold viruses or an innocuous salt solution.

Measurements were taken of various immunological factors, such as the level of white blood cells and presence of antibodies that would fight cold viruses.

Assessments also were made of the participants' diet and exercise, smoking and drinking and other practices and style of living that could conceivably influence their susceptibility to colds.

The researchers also assessed two personality factors, self-esteem and a sense of personal control, that could play a role in susceptibility to illness. All these factors were taken into account.

After exposure to the cold viruses, the researchers examined the volunteers' upper respiratory secretions for evidence of viral infection. Among those at the low end of the stress index, 74 percent showed infection by the virus involved. At the high end of the stress index, 90 percent were infected.

The researchers then looked at which volunteers actually developed clinical symptoms of a cold. In the low-stress group, 27 percent did, but in the high-stress group 47 percent developed colds. No relationship was found between immune measures and the occurrence of viral infection or clinical colds.

"This does not mean the immune system was not involved, just that the factors we studied were not responsible for the observed relationship between stress and illness," Dr. Cohen explained.

Dr. Cohen conceded that the findings did not lead to specific recommendations to people to help them avoid colds.

AFTERLIFE: *Economics May Force a New Union*

(Continued from Page 1)

clared they do not recognize and that most of the others feel free to ignore.

The only cohesion is consensus.

To keep the process from breaking down altogether, Mr. Gorbachev and the leaders of the Russian Republic have twice dispatched delegations to soothe the feelings of republics — Wednesday the Ukraine, Thursday Kazakhstan — made restive by the ascendancy of Boris N. Yeltsin's Russia.

What keeps the tenuous undertaking in motion is a tacit understanding that none of the 15 republics is sturdy enough to live completely on its own, at least not yet.

For all the rhetoric of sovereignty and all the bristle of old suspicions, most citizens of these republics recognize they are bound by common interests that cannot be declared out of existence.

Not one of the republics is ready to join the world economy on its own, except as a charity case.

Visitors to almost any republic in these times of resurgent national pride will hear the myth that if only they were freed from the thievery and exploitation of the center they would soon be robust nation-states.

Azerbaijanis speak of themselves as incipient oil sheikhs. Moldavia points to its vineyards and imagines itself the next Bordeaux. Proud residents of impoverished Uzbekistan boast of self-sufficiency, although their main export crop is cotton, and even that colonial industry is threatened by the poisoning of the republic's rivers.

Even the biggest republics are rich, so far, only in potential.

The Ukraine, which claimed its independence last week, has wheat, but lacks the means to harvest it; coal, but the mines are near depletion; the lovely Black Sea coastline, but it is polluted and inadequately developed for world-class tourism.

Russia is a klondike of natural resources, but it staggers under the burden of rusting industry and deteriorating infrastructure.

Most important, there is scarcely a factory in any republic that does not depend on its neighbors for cheap energy, raw materials, components or customers. The Soviet Union, Mr. Yakovlev observed, was "one huge factory."

Thus one of the first, inevitable features of the new community will surely be a web of agreements governing trade, currency exchange rates, banking practices, and other rules of the market. At first these may be bilateral treaties, but most experts assume some functions will be ceded to new super-agencies, like those that oversee the unifying economy of Western Europe.

"I think that after a very short time, union republics that are tied up by the unified economy will inevitably ask for the center to have some powers," Mr. Yakovlev said.

Most republics also favor maintaining the integrity of the Soviet military, though they want a greater voice in running it.

The new ministates founded on the ruins of the Soviet Union are likely to have small-scale national guards to defend their territory, a concept Mr. Gorbachev said Thursday was fine with him.

But some kind of collective security structure is also likely to be part of the new order, whether it consists of a broad, NATO-style alliance, as some politicians predict, or of bilateral pacts with mighty Russia, as favored by the leaders of Armenia.

The Ukraine, which on Saturday laid claim to all the Soviet military installations on its territory, has already begun backing down. Aside from the alarm generated by the prospect of a breakaway Ukraine armed with nuclear weapons, the republic was confronted with the cost of being a military power.

"When they calculated how much money would be needed to maintain the 650,000 soldiers based on the territory of the Ukraine, it turned out to be nearly equal to the entire republican budget," said Lieutenant Colonel Vasily A. Yerokhin, a member of the Soviet parliament. "And that does not count the Black Sea fleet or the strategic nuclear forces."

Yeltsin Welcomes U.S. Broadcasts

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia has granted permission for Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty, the U.S. government's Cold War-era shortwave radio service, to open its first accredited bureau in Moscow and perhaps to be carried on the AM or FM bands.

By presidential decree, Mr. Yeltsin said Wednesday the service can open "a permanent bureau" and that it will be provided "with the necessary channels of communications," meaning that the shortwave service might be allowed on AM or FM channels, U.S. officials said.

Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe had used specially hired news personnel, or stringers, inside the country to do its first-hand reporting. Until four years ago, the Soviet government was still jamming its broadcasts.

JAPAN: *The Mob Is Elbowing Its Way Into Legitimate Businesses*

(Continued from Page 1)

admitted to making loans to Mr. Ishii, who has declined to comment on all charges. The net has even gone to the United States, where it appears that mobsters have been no less eager than mainstream businesses to find good investments and hire influential lobbyists.

In another case, a textile company was alarmed that its shares were being accumulated by a mob-related investment group, and it eventually repurchased the stock.

Some purchasers of paintings at auctions in the United States and Europe are known to be organized crime figures. It thus appears that trafficking in paintings, often portrayed in the overseas press as an amusing eccentricity of the Japanese, is sometimes carried out by professional criminals to launder money, make illicit payments or evade taxes.

Legitimate businesses maintain that criminal infiltration is not their fault.

"The stock market is accessible to anybody," said Yasuhiro Mizuuchi, an executive vice president of Nomura. "It's extremely difficult to say no to clients who have not violated the law just because of their backgrounds."

Organized crime may be pervasive around the world, but in Japan it has one unique feature: its openness. Criminal syndicates operate storefront offices with their own signs, especially in poor areas of big cities where gambling, drugs and prostitution flourish. Their spokesmen sometimes speak freely of their engaging in illegal activities.

Yukio Yamanouchi, a lawyer for the syndicate known as Yamaguchi-gumi, maintained that police estimates of mob income were inaccurate.

Mr. Yamanouchi, a boyish-looking man with metal-frame glasses, portrayed organized crime as providing services that society demands — like sex, drugs or gambling — and said the police generally "let them behave freely to a certain extent" unless there is violence.

"You cannot deny that there is a strong demand for these activities," he said. "Many yakuza members are actually modest and timid men whose girlfriends earn most of the money from prostitution. The murder rate among members of organized crime is quite low."

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OPINION

Aid Can't Await Reform

There is a broad consensus, in the United States and in Europe, to send the Soviets at least humanitarian aid — above all, food — on a substantial scale as winter closes in. Remember how Western food shipments to destitute Germans after World War II began to build the base for what has turned out to be a remarkably durable alliance.

The West, led by the United States, has enough grain to keep the people in the Soviet Union adequately fed through the coming year. But it is important to remember that the distinction between purely humanitarian aid and the other kind — economic development aid — is not always a simple one. It will be important not to get tangled up in setting political conditions and threatening to hold up other kinds of help until the Soviets — or ex-Soviets — meet certain complicated standards of economic reform.

The West can make up the shortfall in the Soviet harvest, but most of the food that the people there eat over the next year will come from farms in their country. One reason for the severe shortages in the cities is that farmers are now holding their stocks on the farm as their distrust of the ruble rises and the whole economy slides toward barter. Getting food moving toward market in an orderly fashion is going to require deep macroeconomic reform to stabilize the currency. Feeding the country is not separable from other economic necessities.

Similarly, food has to be delivered over a badly deteriorated rail system. There may come a time next winter when aid for the Soviet transportation system does more, dollar for dollar, to avert starvation than additional wheat shipments can. The people are going to have to work fiercely hard to save themselves. Food aid, like all aid, will be useful only to the degree that they can keep the country running in reasonable order. Western food aid will be much less useful if the republics, declaring their independence, put militia on their borders to prevent food shipments from leaving their territory — as some have begun to do. The people in the country as a whole have to work out, quickly, the terms under which the republics are going to live together.

The West's basic condition for aid has to be a steadfast recognition of human rights and steady movement toward democracy. But the coup and its failure have transformed the potential for rapid change in the economy. The time to begin sending help has arrived. Much reform will have to take place to make that aid effective. But aid will be necessary to make reform possible.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bush Is Right: Don't Rush

President George Bush is being wrongly berated for going slow in restoring formal relations with the Baltic republics. He has chosen the wise, if not the most obviously popular, course. By following rather than leading the pack, Washington avoids even appearing to promote the dissolution of the Soviet Union. And it does so without diminishing the Baltic freedom that, wonderfully and unexpectedly, seems only days away.

Understandably, the long-captive peoples of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia are pained by Mr. Bush's caution. In the wake of the aborted Soviet coup, the three republics have moved boldly to control of their territories. Their drive for full independence has now won the endorsement of the European Community, Japan and four Nordic neighbors.

But America has been the global rival of the crumbling Soviet Union, and whatever Washington does touches many nerves. Far better for Europeans to fashion this bandwagon and for America to climb aboard.

And since the Soviet authorities appear to be cooperating in a peaceful withdrawal from the Baltics, there is no urgent reason for Mr. Bush to weigh in. Nothing is lost by waiting until tomorrow, as his aides hint, to renew full relations.

The Baltic peoples have earned their freedom the hard way, risking their lives for it. Last week's attempted putsch was prefigured in January by Moscow's thuggish attempt to cow Lithuania. Special forces stormed a broadcast station in Vilnius as thousands formed a human barricade around Lithuania's parliament. Frontiers were sealed, and commandos ruthlessly sought out suspected draft-evaders.

Leading the successful resistance was President Vytantas Landsbergis, a tough-talking nationalist. If his fervor has sometimes seemed unreasonable, his courage has been contagious. Revulsion against the January crackdown was so widespread it may have helped defeat last week's coup. The KGB's elite Alpha Group that was supposed to storm the Russian parliament and neutralize Boris Yeltsin refused, citing the Lithuanian incident. Thus all Soviet peoples owe a debt to Lithuania.

In a sense, the Baltics were the catalysts for the Soviet upheaval. Lithuania was the first Soviet republic to proclaim independence, in March 1990, emboldening others. Mikhail Gorbachev equivocated on Baltic sovereignty; Boris Yeltsin defended the insurgent republics when it mattered.

The Baltic states have surely earned their right to an honorable exit. Mr. Bush does nothing, by waiting a few days, to diminish their right or their freedom. Tomorrow will be soon enough for Americans to raise a heartfelt cheer.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Abortion Protests

Patrick Mahoney, a Presbyterian minister who is a spokesman for Operation Rescue, says the anti-abortion group's aim during the past six weeks of demonstrations in Wichita, Kansas, has been to create "social tension," which he maintains must come before political change. The protesters certainly have succeeded in achieving their stated aim, but whether the tactics favored by Operation Rescue leaders will produce political change is far from clear.

Undoubtedly the protesters who spent the summer in Kansas went there out of deep personal conviction, and the large majority of them remained peaceful. Like the many hundreds of thousands of abortion protesters who have staged much larger rallies in Washington since 1973, they make a powerful point that even those, like ourselves, who disagree with them, cannot ignore. Others though, decided to break the law, to trespass, to block access to clinics and to physically threaten staff and patients; they did this repeatedly in the face of a court order to desist.

Judge Patrick Kelly made careful distinctions even within this group. Almost all the trespassers were removed from the site, cautioned and released. He dismissed charges against those arrested for speech, even when the intent of the speech was to harass. And he concentrated on the leaders who broke promises to abide by the court order.

The Wichita lawbreakers would have us believe that they have acted in the tradition of civil rights and antiwar protesters, and in some respects they are right. Their aim is to draw attention to their cause and to disrupt a legally sanctioned activity in order to mobilize public support to change course. Free speech and political protest are by nature inconvenient to someone. Sometimes, demonstrations go far beyond legitimate protest and must be countered. The blocking of bridges and bombing of research facilities in the 1960s, for example, were illegal and intolerable. So is the bombing of abortion clinics, a crime committed by a few crazies in the recent past, but not, it should be emphasized, by the Wichita demonstrators.

But even those who violate court orders in a less violent way must accept the consequences of their acts and the jail terms they sometimes involve. It is all a messy business, but far from unprecedented in American history. At bottom, though, to bring about political change, Operation Rescue will have to defend the wisdom of its position, not its right to protest.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Final Four, and a Threat

The banner of Communist orthodoxy has been picked up by the new "Gang of Four" — the Chinese, the Cubans, the North Koreans and the Vietnamese — four party-states that, publicly, hid behind the folding screen of "noninterference in the internal affairs" of the Soviet Union but which, in their souls, hoped the coup leaders would succeed.

They saw the recent attempt at a conservative putsch as the last chance to get rid of Mikhail Gorbachev, the man who showed the inanity of chanting slogans about the inevitable triumph of Marxism-Leninism over a capitalism condemnedby history. Cautiously, they avoided demonstrating their joy openly, contenting themselves — like the Vietnamese — with recounting the "numerous errors" of Mr. Gorbachev.

They now seem like true reactionaries, those who oppose a movement that appears irreversible. Beijing speaks of crushing any "counter-revolutionary" attempt. Hanoi is stuck on an outmoded style of economic reform. Pyongyang and Havana perpetuate the cult of the "great leader."

All this would seem laughable if these countries didn't possess the ability to do harm, like the Beijing massacre of 1989. From now on, repression seems the only arm this last band of the faithful has to assure its survival.

— Le Monde (Paris).

The threat from hard-line Communists may have died with the would-be coup, but not the threat of social unrest and mass upheaval, which is potentially far more dangerous. An accelerated move toward a market economy will inevitably mean millions of people being thrown out of work, and even the employed will be unhappy as subsidies are withdrawn.

Soviet leaders — those at the center as well as in the republics — will need Western help to cushion the pain if the reform process is not to stall once again.

— Straits Times (Singapore).

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 650698.

Directeur de la Publication : Richard D. Simmons
Chairman from 1958 to 1982.: John Hay Whitney

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Tlx RS56928 Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Kranepuhl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 8610616. Telex: 61170 Mng. Dir. U.K., Garry Thorne, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 262009 Gen. Mgr. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 72675S. Tlx 416721 Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex: 427175 S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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As Communism Crumbles, Reach Out to the Republics

By Bill Bradley

WASHINGTON — Events last week in the Soviet Union changed more than the colors of a nation's flag. They redrew the strategic map of the world.

The people have routed the repressive Soviet political machine. Captive nations have freed themselves. Civil society has replaced the tyranny of communism. A new era has begun.

How can we be sure that these changes are irreversible? Couldn't totalitarian forces with better planning regroup and mount a more decisive attack? The answer is no.

The democratic revolution has swept away the Communist Party. Its vast wealth is being distributed to the republics. The police, security services and armed forces have been put under the command of coup opponents.

Without intimidation and violence at its disposal, the Communist political machine is crumbling. Communist conspirators are being arrested.

Decommunization will take time; it could be a bloody process. But it is now inevitable.

The death knell of Soviet communism opens the possibility of a new freedom of religion and a new commitment to democracy, both of which are necessary to contain xenophobia and ethnic hatreds.

It also could herald the start of radical economic reform. Communism's fundamental antipathy to private property made real reform impossible. It spawned vast, inefficient, state-owned monopolies, punished enterprise, perverted initiative and, by denying basic privacy, poisoned human relationships. Since individual liberty was subordinated to the secret dictates of a criminal state, the Soviet economy became a wasteland.

Decommunization, not perestroika, will reverse this travesty. It will dismantle the monopolies and create a climate that promotes private ownership and encourages competition.

The transition to democratic free enterprise will certainly take years, but not decades. It can begin now.

In the short term, change will be difficult. The Soviet economy is in disarray. Subsidies and government spending, especially on defense, are out of control; inflation accelerates; Soviet foreign debt is barely serviceable; international credit has dried up; huge levels of unemployment loom; criminal activity has overwhelmed law enforcement; the outlook for this year's harvest is bleak, and shortages of food and fuel will make this winter especially hard.

The longer-term outlook is much better. Russia and most other republics have rich natural resources and educated work forces waiting for modern technology and equipment. Private, profit-seeking economic activity on the part of many Russian people will do much to reduce inefficiency and waste in the economy.

While the citizens, laws and institutions of a new society will play the decisive role, the West can provide expertise and interim support to facilitate economic reform.

But let us be clear that we are trying to help the republics, not the Soviet Union. In stark contrast with the Russian Republic, the Soviet Union has a discredited legislature, no valid constitution and an unelected president. The Soviet Union, like communism, could soon be history.

Any republic that requests help should receive from the international community an expanded program of technical assistance, training and educational exchanges intended to build the institutions of a market economy.

Each republic, on its own, should be eligible to apply for full membership in the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. With membership comes the potential for balance-of-payments assistance and debt restructuring from the IMF. Project loans and structural adjustment loans for privatization should be available through the World Bank and the European Bank.

The whole thrust of a republic's policy should be normalization of economic activity with the rest of the world. That means that each republic will compete for financing from international institutions just as it competes for capital in the world market.

To succeed, this program of help must be well planned and well managed by an agency representing both the West and the republics. To serve as a clearinghouse for requests, it should be located in Moscow, and should be fully supportive of economic cooperation among the republics and with the international community.

The important thing is for the West, including the Bush administration, to make a commitment to such a program now as communism crumbles. But before funds for loans are released, the following conditions should be met by the republics, either individually or collectively.

- First, the constitutional and economic relationship among the republics must be defined, with responsibility for some part of Soviet debt clearly assigned, and with binding promises to minimize tariffs and other barriers to inter-republic trade.
- Second, there must be credible macroeconomic stabilization programs. Without them, market reforms cannot work and international assistance cannot make a real difference.
- Third, the blueprints of democratic free enterprise must be developed: banking and tax systems, plans for privatization, and impartial judiciaries to enforce contracts and property rights and to oversee the rule of law. No one will invest from abroad until the rules are clear and enforcement is consistent.
- Fourth, safety nets are needed to protect society's most vulnerable members from shifts in market forces.

President Boris Yeltsin recently told U.S. senators that with 40 percent of the people in Russia living in poverty, he wanted to cut Soviet spending on defense and foreign aid.

Those words remind the West that a new program of multilateral help also depends on Russia's accelerating the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Germany and Poland; negotiating the return of the Northern Territories to Japan; being no more generous to communist clients abroad, such as Cuba, than it is to its former patrons at home; amending arms-reduction treaties that are premised on obsolete assumptions of future hostility between Russia and the United States, and cutting the bloated Soviet security and military budgets.

Assuming the republics embark on this course of radical economic reform, how should the United States finance its contribution? It should do so by rejecting the outdated assumptions of the 1992-93 defense budget, which wastes precious taxpayer dollars on programs and weapons systems for which there is no longer sufficient strategic justification.

Why is aid to multilateral institutions and efforts the best approach?

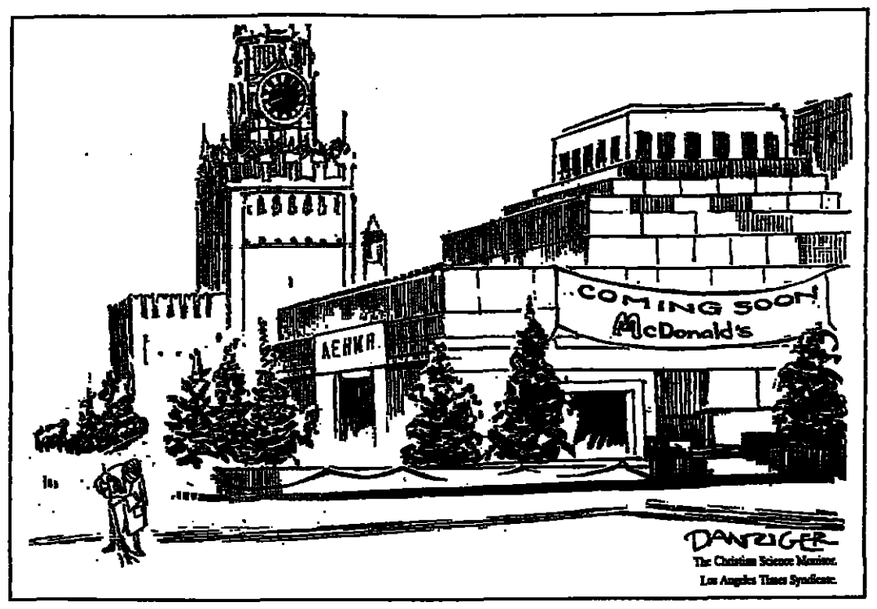
It provides the biggest returns on taxpayer investment and the greatest inducement for radical reform. A reform-oriented Russia will be hungry for U.S. goods and services once technical assistance helps it develop a market system and multilateral loans allow it to capitalize on the benefits of economic restructuring.

There is no need for large-scale untied foreign aid, nor is there is need to pander to domestic constituencies such as big agriculture, with grain subsidies or big business, with export-import bank guarantees.

With the fall of communism, helping the republics consolidate their democratic revolutions will enhance U.S. security. Armed conflict will be even less likely. It will also allow billions in reduced defense expenditures to be returned to the U.S. taxpayer. In short, the security dividend should mean lower taxes. The sooner we get the one, we'll get the other.

Finally, the international community should honor the godfather of Soviet reform, Mikhail Gorbachev. He has accomplished a great historic mission in his own country, but events are now passing him by. He should instead be offered a new and enlarged role on the world's stage as the next secretary-general of the United Nations, a position for which he is uniquely qualified as recipient of a Nobel Peace Prize, author of glasnost, perestroika and the new world order, and the most popular international statesman. What better candidate to head an institution whose best days lie ahead?

The writer is a Democratic senator from New Jersey. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



Picking Up the Jagged Pieces of the Soviet Empire

In Russia, a New Society Is Coming

BORIS YELTSIN has demonstrated extraordinary courage in the defense of democratic values. Yet his more recent claims of expanding his Russian Republic's lands understandably give his neighbors pause.

Like the Soviet Union itself, the republic is an artificial construct, embracing scores of nationalities and dozens of homelands. If Russian leaders can rally support for 12 million Russians living in the Ukraine, Ukrainian leaders can bemoan the fate of six million to eight million of their compatriots in Russia.

Danger exists in having ethnic identity become too closely tied to republic borders. Mechanisms must be developed to encourage the emergence of multiethnic societies and states, and to adjudicate border conflicts.

Whatever his recent statements, Mr. Yeltsin has handled the conflicts with sensitivity, piecing together intricate republic-to-republic agreements. For their part, Russians have shown little bloodlust in light of their past privations.

The victorious resistance to the coup is yet another manifestation of a commitment to democratic values that has been apparent in demonstrations and kitchen table discussions for some time. A new Russian society has emerged.

— Blair Ruble, director of the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies.

The Ukraine Fears a Russian Challenge

THE DECLARATIONS of independence by the Ukraine, Byelorussia and Moldavia are attempts to deal with the many problems that Moscow created and failed to solve. In the Ukraine and Byelorussia, the effects of the 1986 Chernobyl disaster top the list.

In seeking to assume powers over the Soviet Union, the Russian Republic has become an independent state. The other republics had no choice but to declare independence. The alternative would have been to accept Russian rule.

These states expect to do better than Moscow in solving their economic problems by appealing to their not yet extinguished traditions of private ownership. And they expect to develop economic ties with Poland and Hungary.

These republics fear that the Russian Republic will challenge their territorial integrity under the guise of protecting ethnic Russians. Such an outcome would be disastrous, but it is not inevitable.

Byelorussia appears to be facing some territorial problems with Lithuania and Poland. In Moldavia, where most people are of Romanian descent, there is pressure to join Romania.

Clearly, what happens in this Europe to the east of Eastern Europe will affect democracy in Russia — still a great power, but one now without the fig leaf of the "Soviet Union."

— Roman Szporluk, director of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard.

The Baltics Have Been Battle-Hardened

ESTONIA, Latvia and Lithuania have a head start on independence. Their democracies have been baptized by a year of Soviet fire.

The Baltic states are the most economically developed in the Soviet Union. They are poised to assume their pre-World War II position: intermediary between Europe and Russia.

Many countries, though not the United States yet, have recognized the new states; some have already opened diplomatic relations. The Scandinavians, spurred by historical ties, have been at the forefront. They may have wanted to get ahead of Germany, which recognized the Baltics on Wednesday.

Territorially, the new states are relatively safe. The Russian Republic and Poland have publicly accepted their borders, and it is doubtful that the third neighbor, Byelorussia, will threaten Lithuania; to do so could introduce Polish claims on its own land.

If the Balts face a problem, it is the integration of their Russian and Polish minorities. But referenda this year showed that these groups largely back independence. And the demise of the Communist Party, which has instigated ethnic discord, should allow for a stable solution.

— Romuald J. Misiunas, co-author of "The Baltic States: Years of Dependence."

The Southern Tier Feels Vulnerable

IN THE whirlwind set off by the coup, the most vulnerable non-Russian republics are certainly Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan.

Determined to become independent, the elected governments of Armenia and Georgia have declared the Soviet center dead and seem resolved to rely on their own meager resources. Azerbaijan is still run by Communist hard-liners who supported the anti-Gorbachev coup and who are now planning their own declaration of independence. Black-beret troops are supporting them in their struggle against a fragile opposition.

Each republic is heeding Moscow's call for renewed economic and defense union with suspicion.

Georgia moved as rapidly as the Baltics toward full separation but has had neither the luxury of ethnic harmony nor clear world support. For one thing the republic's popular president, Zviad Gamsakhurdia, has treated opponents and minorities roughly.

The Armenians were overjoyed by the defeat of the coup and the humbling of Mikhail Gorbachev, whom they see as allied to neighboring Azerbaijan. Soviet forces had sided Azerbaijan in its harassment of ethnic Armenians in its territory. Now Armenia hopes Russia will provide support that the U.S.S.R. denied it.

— Ronald Grigor Suny, professor of history at the University of Michigan.

Central Asia Wasn't Ready for This

THE COUP came at a bad time for Central Asia's leaders. They must now demand independence or risk political defeat, despite the region's overpopulation and underdevelopment that would be better helped by a more gradual transition.

These artificial states were created by Soviet administrators to keep the region's Muslims from unifying. Now the Central Asians must decide if they are a single people or five nationalities.

Uzbekistan is a viable independent state but would probably not be content with its present boundaries; Uzbeks spill over into Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenistan.

Kazakhstan is wealthy with natural resources, but it could not exist independently, as Kazakhs make up only 40 percent of the republic's population.

Russians in northern Kazakhstan would undoubtedly secede and seek annexation by Siberia, though this week's supposed tempest between Kazakhs and Yeltsin supporters was greatly overblown.

If Kazakhstan splits apart it will be hard for the other republics to resist Uzbek expansion. Uzbekistan is the cradle of the region's Islamic civilization and its leaders dream of a Central Asian empire. Now this vision is secular, but deteriorating economies will favor Islamic radicalism.

— Martha Brill Olcott, professor of political science at Colgate University.

(The above contributions are all from The New York Times.)

The Students of Strident Belief Now Drag Down Their Teachers

By William Pfaff

PARIS — In 1931 Leon Trotsky called the struggle in China between the Communist Party and Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists "incomparably more important for human culture and destiny than the vain and pitiful babel of Europe's parliaments and the mountains of literature produced by stagnant civilizations ..."

Revolution, he said, as in China, "is a stage in the development of society conditioned by objective causes and subject to determined laws, so that a scientific intelligence is able to foresee the general direction of the process.

"Only the study of the anatomy of a society and of its physiology makes possible a reaction to events that is based on scientific forecasts rather than the conjectures of dilettantes."

How remote all that seems today, and how distasteful. Indeed how incredible. Yet that kind of thing has for most of this century, and part of the last, been taken with utter seriousness by millions of people.

It was taken seriously by many of those who became the enemies of communism but continued to believe in Marxism's power as ardently as the Communists themselves. Until very recently there were a great many anti-Communists in the West convinced that only war could end communism.

What an affair this was, that now gutters out in confusion and recriminations in Moscow! What a cost was paid! On Lenin's tomb last Monday someone had added to the incised inscription "Workers of the world ..." the scrawled conclusion: "Forgiveness!"

It began in the ideas of an intellectually ambitious journalist (sometime editor of the Rheinische Zeitung, and free-lancer for The New York Tribune — an ancestor of today's International Herald Tribune), who had greatly been influenced by Hegel's belief that a "world-soul" exists, developing by way of a dialectical logic.

His political translation of such ideas was articulated as a program by "professional revolutionaries," which is to say other journalists (Lenin, Trotsky). The result in 1918, and after, was a catastrophic transformation of the course of 20th century history.

The peculiar power of Marxism-Leninism lay in its combining scientific claims with an apocalyptically redemptive forecast of historical progress. It was a secular religion, offering a program of action to bring about paradise — the withering-away of the state; fraternal cooperation and collaboration; all conflict resolved. There was to be a "radiant future," a "new dawn."

The vulnerability of a large part of the secularized and avowedly atheistic 20th century intelligentsia to this ostensibly scientific, yet transparently naive, simulacrum of messianic religion is worth more attention than it has been given.

The young men and women of the worldwide Communist movement — underground activists in Britain and the United States, spying against their own governments; Comintern militants preparing the revolution in Germany and France; poets fighting Franco in Spain; intellectuals organizing the powerless peasantry in China and Vietnam; artists writing "proletarian" novels and painting "progressive" paintings — these were the Jesuits of the 20th century. But they, unlike Jesuits, were prepared to attribute omniscience and infallibility to their fellow men, Lenin and Stalin and the Soviet Politburo, rather than to God. That stamps them as of a fantastic, guilt-laden credulousness.

How are we to explain this? By the simple need to believe? By the impulse to sacrifice oneself? The need for a doctrine to make life intelligible? World War I provides a part of the explanation, of course. That catastrophe had seemed to demonstrate the utter bankruptcy of the political system that had prevailed in Europe before 1914 and produced such waste. The Depression after 1929 seemed evidence of an equivalent failure of capitalism.

Yet even then one must ask how these people could have believed that they were justified in committing the crimes they committed. Here lies the truly frightening aspect of the affair: the capacity communism evoked in otherwise decent and idealistic people to put aside the ordinary, common-sense dictates of human morality, that one should not torture others, or kill the innocent, or arbitrarily imprison one's fellows, and to commit atrocities which they knew to be atrocities but rationalized as a higher good — atrocities which in their cumulative evil dwarf anything that has ever happened.

More people were arbitrarily murdered in communism's purges and the deliberately instigated famines of the agricultural collectivizations than in the Nazi camps. The ideological massacres of China's Great Cultural Revolution and Cambodia's Khmer Rouge have no parallel in modern history. More were sent senselessly to camps and prisons, more ruined in their consciences and hearts, by Marxism than by any other political force humanity has yet experienced.

How lucky it would be if the people who launched this affair, conducted it, became its agents and acolytes, blindly accepted its claims and lied about its failures, were all monstrous people from whom we could complacently separate ourselves.

One is compelled by all of this to the bleakest judgment on man and politics. One is spared despair only by the fact that in the end communism has not had to be defeated in war, but is destroying itself. In the end it is the children of the Bolsheviks, the Communists brought up to believe, who are bringing it to an end.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Dictator Deposed

NEW YORK — Chili can breathe freely. Dictator Balmaceda is a fugitive. His army is no more. The Congressionalists are in possession of Valparaiso, and it may be said, of Chili. A despatch received yesterday [Aug. 28] said "Balmaceda's army has been crushed after hard fighting, beyond all hope of reorganization. The future of Chili has been decided. With Balmaceda practically a fugitive; without resources in men or money; and with the country flocking *en masse* to the victors, it is a matter of a few days when the capital shall be in the hands of insurgent leaders.

1916: Cheers in Bucarest

PARIS — An enormous sensation has been caused at the news of Roumania's declaration of war on the side of the Allies. Russian troops of General Ivanov's armies, who have been massed along the Danube in Bessarabia, began to cross the river Sunday night [Aug. 27] accompanied by Servian troops. The greatest enthusiasm reigns throughout Roumania. Patriotic demonstrations are taking place everywhere, and Allied flags float from houses and public buildings. At Bucarest huge crowds of people mustered outside the Allied Legations and cheered lustily.

1941: Axis Optimism

BERLIN — [From our New York edition:] Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini ended a five-day secret conference within the sound of gunfire on the eastern front and issued a communiqué predicting a full Axis victory. It also promised prosperity for all continental Europe in a new order which would be shorn of the causes of past European wars. It said the "destruction of the Bolshevist danger and of plutocratic exploitation will create the possibility of peaceful, harmonious and profitable co-operation of all peoples of the European continent in all spheres."

OPINION

Now Stand and Be Counted: The New Russia Needs You

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — I've been out of touch for a few weeks; anything happen while I was on vacation?

No Rip Van Winkle could be more delighted. Communism is dead. The Soviet empire is breaking up. This is a glorious moment for human freedom.

We should savor that moment, thanking God, NATO, the heroic dissidents in Russia and the internal empire, and the two-generation sacrifice of the American people to protect themselves and the world from despotic domination.

We should seize the moment, too, to urge our new comrades in freedom to

Calling it prudence, Bush is barking 'not so fast' from a golf cart.

use countercoup momentum to destroy the institutions and bring down the elite that oppressed them.

Mikhail Gorbachev is still half-measuring. The KGB's old chief has been arrested, a new man put in place and some top brass demoted. Its troops are reassigned to the Defense Ministry and much fuss is made over the tearing down of the statue of Felix Dzerzhinsky.

But that means the secret police is intact, awaiting the moment for new leaders and a reassignment of assets to seize power. Free people need no secret police; the KGB's entire budget should be seized and used to buy food to help people get through the winter. Unpaid agents and bureaucrats will have an incentive — hunger — to go out into the fields and bring in the harvest.

And who needs a huge Red Army? Nobody is threatening the country. The soldiers proved their heroism by refusing to fire on the people; the Red Army can serve most honorably by demobilizing on a vast scale, now.

Needed throughout the societies is a good witch-hunt, not for Communist-style repression so universally tut-tutted but to ferret out the assets of the "new class" of corrupt officials and to force parasitic apparatchiks to do an honest day's work.

The shrinking center should sell the land and shares in the factories to the people, (they'll do a land-office business), and turn over the natural resources to the republics, letting the profit motive of free enterprise — not welfare handouts disguised as loan guarantees — save the lands that communism failed.

Why isn't the president of the United States on the air welcoming the Russians, Ukrainians and all to the free world, urging the dissolution of the police and cutbacks in the army, showing the path to prosperity?

Part of the answer: He does not want to make another foreign-affairs mistake. This spring George Bush blundered grievously in the giveback of Iraq; this summer, in his dismaying "Chicken Kiev speech," he lectured Ukrainians against self-determination, foolishly placing Washington on the side of Moscow centralism and against the tide of history.

The rest of the answer is that Mr. Bush and his advisers have long feared the breakup of the empire that calls itself a union. The scare words are "disunion, dismemberment, disintegration." The fear is not irrational: Tight central control of the Soviet nuclear command "football" is in America's vital national interest. Outsiders are also rightly concerned about the local pogroms and border clashes that disunion may bring.

But the strategic advantage to an end to imperialism is compelling. With the Soviet monolith broken up and a commonwealth able to negotiate arms reductions, the world will be a far safer place.

The moral advantage to disunion is overlooked by diplomats. Personal freedom is often aligned with self-determination; diverse cultures that want to assert independence should have U.S. support, not finger-wagging at ethnic hatreds.

The argument is moot; disunion is a fact. Democrats from Bill Bradley to Gary Hart are spelling out serious responses, while Mr. Bush, in a policy paralysis he calls prudence, is barking "not so fast" from a golf cart.

The Baltics were the key to imperial disunion, and Vytautas Landsbergis's stand against tanks in the Vilnius parliament led to Boris Yeltsin's stand at the Russian parliament last week.

In a day or two, Mr. Bush is expected to follow the world in sending envoys to the Baltics. The freed pioneers of the breakup will then help the Soviet Economic Union get on its feet.

These are great days.

The New York Times.



'Why, look — it's the Great White Hunter, again!'

The Truth Shows the Way For Making Sports Newsy

By Braden Phillips

NEW YORK — I thought pugilistic nicknames had reached their ne plus ultra when Carl (The Truth) Williams appeared on the scene as a contender for the heavyweight crown two years ago. Here was a boxer with philosophical

MEANWHILE

reach; a puncher with purpose who added a welcome dimension to a sport based solely on doing harm to another.

The rest of us have arms too short to box with God, but not The Truth — in theory. On July 21, 1989, he fell to the canvas after 93 seconds in the ring with (Iron Mike) Tyson. That was no great shock. The true have fallen to the mighty before; it's just not always so fast.

But I can see The Truth having a big impact on the sport, inspiring an up-and-coming generation of boxers to think big when it comes to nicknames. Future visits to gyms may yield a search for deeper values in boxing. Along with the usual "maulers" and "bone crushers," there may be fighters like Vincent (Good Works) Galasso, Joe (Fellowship) Furman, Mel (Human Rights) Radowicz and Frank (Scruples) Scully. Who knows, some promising lightweight may call himself Luis (Quality Time) Quinones.

Maybe we'll get a crop of single-issue boxers. A prospective card would pit Jake (Save the Amazon) Amato against Kevin (Day Care) Doyle. A fight might take on the look of a political demonstration, with fans holding up signs reading "animal rights" or "day care." It will still sound like a fight, of course, once the arena fills with cries of "Hit him, Day Care! Go for his head!"

Just think how boxing devotees would like this new direction: They could get behind a favorite fighter, a $100 bet and a worthy cause — all at the same time.

Boxing promoters, taking a cue from their counterparts in the music business, may be mulling over the prospect of socially conscious nicknames. I can picture a Las Vegas issue-bout promoter, call him Steve Mega, justifying the reluctance of boxers to give a percentage of the purse to any of these causes by touting the sport's aim of reinforcing fundamental values. He might even foresee a greater role for boxing as an information medium. "Because boxing and other sports are so popular," Mega would say, "they should be used for more than entertainment."

He would persuade boxing promoters and arena owners to add a two-minute news capsule of the day's headlines before each fight to be read by the announcer in the center of the ring.

Even if these issue-oriented nicknames prove to be a short-lived phenomenon, they would give fights a dramatic subtext. Imagine the call of a fight between Randall (Reality) Zoru, a well-regarded middleweight, and Ray (Image) Imperato, an unknown — "... a hard right by Image; Reality is staggering; he's down!"

In a rematch — "More Existential Gore From the Shore" — promoters would announce the first performance ever of Sartre's "No Exit" in conjunction with a prizefight.

Mr. Phillips is a writer who lives in Brooklyn. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Wider Curriculum

Regarding the report "Ideology? Boost to Black Pride? Afrocentric View of Past Agitates U.S. Education" (Aug. 12):

I was a student through high school in America's first integrated-through-busing school district and remember well the Afro-American studies program introduced around 1970. We bused-in whites were meeting blacks and making friends but knew nothing of their history. Classical curriculum practically ignores non-white cultures and portrays every significant figure from Socrates and Stanley to the son of God himself as a white male.

Perhaps blacks like Harriet Tubman and George Washington Carver were not as significant as Joan of Arc or Leonardo da Vinci, but learning of them gave me a tolerance and understanding for people that I value beyond anything else I have learned.

ERICH KORMAN.
Basel, Switzerland.

In Defense of Italy

Regarding the report "Reversing Itself, Italy Rounds Up and Deports Albanians" (Aug. 19):

I find that the Italian government not only decided well but carried out its decision in an intelligent and clean way, thus avoiding the need to charge and use force with the inevitable spilling of blood on both sides. One can understand the individual drama that pushes people, Albanians in this case, to run away from their crisis-ridden homelands. But the crisis of decades of Communist rule in different countries is not the responsibility of the Western world, which shows its human solidarity with food and financial help, as Italy has done on its own in this case too.

The Western world cannot be expected to absorb entire populations seeking an economic horizon. The capitalist countries have their own serious problems and shortcomings, such as jobless and homeless citizens, health and education systems in dire need of reform and financing, crime and drug problems. Charity begins at home.

LIDIA VALDIVIA-MENDOZA.
Geneva.

A Slum Is a Slum . . .

Regarding the report "Bangkok Poor Will Be Out of Sight for Visits by Luminaries" (Aug. 22):

As your article suggested, it would be unfair to corner only the Thai government for a "beautification" plan that calls for poor neighborhoods to be removed from the view of all these "well-heeled" visitors.

The same is found around 1818 H Street, in Washington (300 yards from the White House) two years out of three, when the World Bank-IMF annual meetings take place.

The usual beggars and tramps who camp in the bus-stop shelters and in the nearby squares are, somehow, always absent around that time.

Washington is, in many ways (low income, slums, high infant mortality rate, criminality), comparable to a capital of a less-developed country.

That's why "beautification" is done in Washington to preserve the appetites of all those banqueting while they talk about malnutrition.

P. H. WILLOT.
Monaco.

Premature Rejoicing

The Moscow coup lasted just long enough for the Palestine Liberation Organization, Iraq and some notables in Jordan to rejoice loudly and clearly at the fall of "Gorby the Traitor." That's sticking one's neck out.

DAVID FREEMAN.
Geneva.

Reassessing Plath

Regarding "Life After Death: Another Episode in the Sylvia Plath Story" (Weekend, July 5) by Katherine Knorr:

The article was welcome. It is time to question the overly high evaluation of the work of Sylvia Plath, who indeed seemed the "American girl who had it all." She lacked one thing — intelligence.

Those who analyze Miss Plath, the person and the poet, assume that she was a bright and gifted person. But was she? College honors and publication credits are not always signs of intellect.

I realize that it is not quite kosher to suggest that Sylvia Plath may not have been very bright. We tend to protect our poets from such rude exposure, especially the fragile ones. Frankly, I find this odd when eating disorders, death wishes, daddy fixations, toilet training, gender identity conflicts and other such failings are presently considered quite respectable. Is it really better to be dotty than dull?

Miss Plath was a different sort of creature. She would not have found it easy to forgive herself for being less than brilliant and needed stronger and stronger signs from others to convince herself that this was not so.

SARA-NEIL CHANDLER.
Riyadh.

GENERAL NEWS

Mothers, Infants, and AIDS

New Study Shows Higher Rate of Breast-Milk Infection

By Philip J. Hilts
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mothers can transmit AIDS to their infants through breast milk at a far higher rate than previously believed, researchers have found.

The study raises the question of whether infected mothers in developing countries should continue to breast-feed. The World Health Organization says they should, because the risks of not breast-feeding are even greater. But in developed countries, the advice has long been the opposite: infected mothers are advised not to breast-feed.

In the study, carried out in Kigali, the capital of the Central African nation of Rwanda, researchers found that among 16 mothers who apparently were infected with the human immunodeficiency virus, between a quarter and a half passed the infection on to their infants through breast-feeding.

Until now, preliminary studies indicated that infants could, but were not likely to, become infected through breast-feeding.

The report, in Thursday's issue of The New England Journal of Medicine, was the largest and most careful study of the subject yet published.

Dr. Michael Merson, director of the World Health Organization's Global Program on AIDS, said that while the news was discouraging, the organization believed that women who did not have access to clean water and affordable infant formula should continue to breast-feed regardless of their infection.

Dr. Jonathan Mann, director of the Harvard AIDS Institute and formerly the chief of the health organization's global program on AIDS, said that the study raised serious questions, but that advising women in developing countries not to breast-feed would be a mistake now.

"I think the danger today would be to overreact and overinterpret this study," he said. "I also think it would be dangerous to ignore it."

He said more work should be done to determine whether it was riskier for an infected woman to breast-feed an infant, or for her to switch to possibly contaminated water and infant formula.

Drifter Investigated For Arizona Killings

By Jane Fritsch
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A 19-year-old Southeast Asian immigrant who drifted between California and Texas is under investigation as a possible suspect in the execution-style killings of six Buddhist monks, a nun and two young students in their temple near Phoenix, Arizona, three weeks ago, according to investigators.

The nonimigrant, Kim Ly Lim, was being held without bail in the Los Angeles County Jail pending a hearing on extradition to Texas, where he is charged with the murders of two Southeast Asians and the attempted murders of two others during the robbery of a home outside Houston three months ago.

Mr. Lim was arrested on the Texas murder charges Aug. 16 by the police in Long Beach, California.

He has not been charged with the Arizona killings. Duane Brady, a spokesman for the sheriff of Mariposa County, Arizona, said Mr. Lim was among a number of "investigatory leads" in the temple killings, but he stopped short of calling Mr. Lim a suspect. Mr. Brady said there was no evidence that Mr. Lim was in Arizona on Aug. 10, when the temple killings occurred.

But investigators in Harris County, Texas, theorized that Mr. Lim and two accomplices may have stopped in Phoenix on their way back to Los Angeles after the Texas killings. Interstate Highway 10, which connects Houston and Los Angeles, passes through Phoenix.

Bruce Williams, of the Harris County homicide bureau, said investigators there were struck by the similarities between the Texas killings and a Phoenix jewelry store robbery that occurred five days before the temple killings. Three young Asian men carrying handguns were involved in both the Texas killings and the jewelry store incident, in which two women were threatened, but not hurt, the authorities said. In both cases, the victims were Asian, and their hands were bound with duct tape.

The Texas killings also bore similarities to the temple killings in that the victims were found in a single room and shot in the back of the head at close range.

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Rape Trial Plea: Remove Judge

The Associated Press

WEST PALM BEACH, Florida — Prosecutors have announced that they intend to ask an appellate court to remove the judge in William Kennedy Smith's rape trial.

State Attorney David Bludworth's office said Wednesday that prosecutors would appeal Palm Beach Circuit Judge Mary Lupo's refusal to disqualify herself. Prosecutors contended that she had shown bias in her rulings and even her facial expressions. They specifically cited her decision to postpone the trial to Jan. 13, more than five months after its scheduled start.

Judge Lupo denied the prosecution's request for her disqualification in a one-sentence order Tuesday. Mr. Smith faces trial Jan. 13 on charges that he raped a woman on March 30 at his family's Palm Beach estate. He is a nephew of Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts.

Cambodian Talks Snag On Voting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PATTAYA, Thailand — Cambodian peace talks ended Thursday with only the question of the post-war electoral system undecided, Prince Norodom Sihanouk said.

"The position of each side remains very firm, very uncompromising," said the former monarch, who chaired the talks between the Phnom Penh government of Prime Minister Hun Sen and the three-faction guerrilla alliance.

"Otherwise we have reached the stage of a comprehensive settlement," he said.

The radical Khmer Rouge guerrillas had put aside their demand that government police be included in the demobilization and disarmament accord reached on Tuesday, Prince Sihanouk said.

The government had dropped its insistence that guarantees against "genocide" be included in the accord — a reminder of the Khmer Rouge's brutal 1975-79 rule.

The two sides agreed the United Nations should supervise elections but were deadlocked on the form they should take, Prince Sihanouk said.

Mr. Hun Sen wanted the winner in each constituency to receive the National Assembly seat. The Khmer People's National Liberation Front, a U.S.-backed guerrilla group, wanted proportional representation.

Prince Sihanouk said Mr. Hun Sen moved the talks forward by dropping most of a thick sheaf of amendments to the UN plan that Prince Sihanouk had jokingly called a "dictionary."

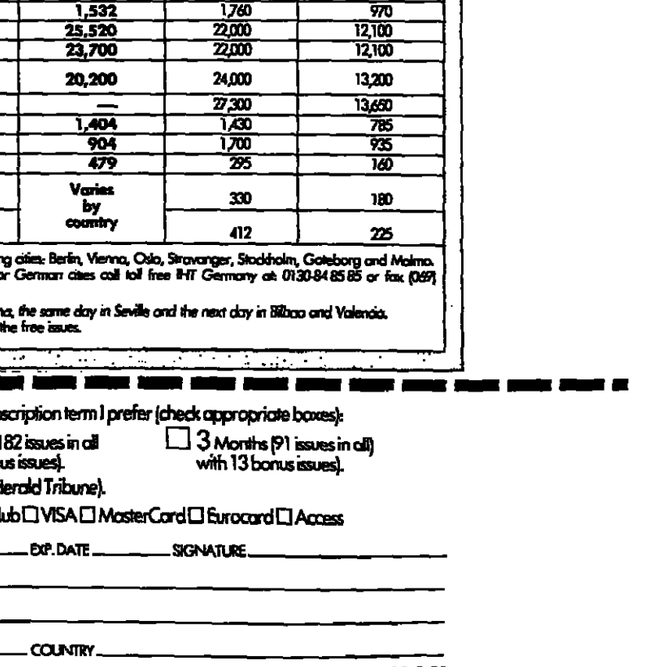
The government and the guerrilla alliance will meet again in October, Prince Sihanouk said.

(Reuters, UPI)

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COMMUNISM'S COLLAPSE: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have a legal context in which to pursue their secession

Soviet Parliament to Vote on Baltic Independence

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Soviet parliament voted overwhelmingly Thursday to put the question of recognizing the independence of the Baltic republics on the agenda when the country's supreme legislature meets next week.

The vote of 348 to 0, with six abstentions, created a legal context for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to secede from the Soviet Union. The legislature, the Congress of People's Deputies, has the power to change the constitution and the law on secession, which sets a five-year withdrawal period for republics.

Before the parliament's decision was announced, President George Bush said that the United States had urged the Soviet government to acknowledge the Baltic states' "inevitable" drive for independence, but he stopped short of extending formal U.S. diplomatic recognition.

"The United States is a strong supporter of Baltic independence," said Mr. Bush, speaking at a joint news conference with John Major, the British prime minister, in Kennebunkport, Maine. "We've so notified the Soviet Union and we've urged the Soviet leadership not to stand against the will of the inevitable, the winds of this inevitable change."

Mr. Bush did not commit himself on when U.S. recognition of the three republics as independent states would come, but said: "The Baltics want freedom. Clearly the United States and the United Kingdom want them to have freedom, and clearly the Baltics will have freedom."

The United States has delayed extending full diplomatic recognition to the Baltic republics, but Britain, Germany, the European Community as a whole, and many other governments have taken that plunge.

On Thursday, the foreign ministers of France and Sweden became the highest-ranking foreign officials to visit the secessionist republics since last week's coup attempt in Moscow.

Finland reestablished diplomatic relations with Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, while Czechoslovakia formally recognized their independence after more than 50 years of Soviet rule.

And according to reports from Riga, the Latvian capital, President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia traveled Thursday to the resort of Yurmala on the Baltic. There were no immediate details of the visit, Mr. Yeltsin's first outside Moscow since the coup.

Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister, arriving in the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius for a half-day visit, congratulated Lithuanians on their long struggle for independence and said France would recognize them as a separate state.

"My presence here is a manifestation of the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the republic of France and the republic of Lithuania," he said.

Mr. Dumas said he pledged in a meeting with President Vytautas Landsbergis to return 2.1 tons of Lithuanian gold deposited in French banks before the Soviet Union's forcible 1940 annexation of the three Baltic republics.

Lithuania sent 4.5 tons of gold to banks in the United States, France, Britain and Sweden for safekeeping from the Soviet government.

France has always pledged to return it when Lithuania regained independence.

Mr. Dumas also said he would support any request by Lithuania for membership in the United Nations and other international organizations.

The Swedish foreign minister, Sten Andersson, flew to the Estonian capital of Tallinn to open his country's first embassy in the Baltics.

As he arrived, the Estonian parliament voted to create its own customs department, independent of the Soviet Union, to control its borders.

That would include Western coastal borders that until now have coincided with the Soviet Union's national borders, Tass said.

And the Latvian government's press service said Thursday that Latvian and Soviet authorities have agreed to jointly patrol the Baltic Sea off Latvia.

It was the first such accord between Moscow and any of the Baltic states.

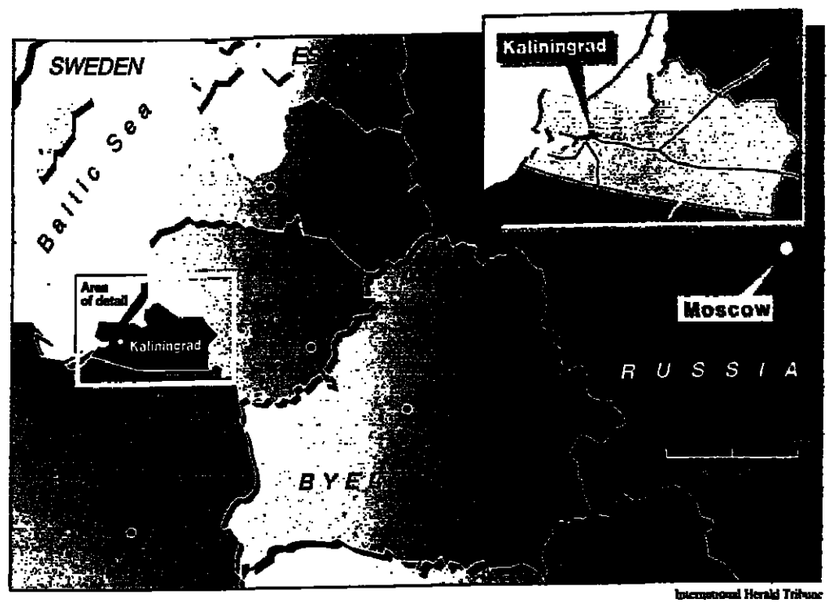
The Latvian deputy prime minister, Ilmars Bisers, and the Soviet commander of the Baltic coastal region, Valentin Gaponenko, signed the document on Wednesday, the government said.

Lithuania took control Monday of customs posts along its border with Poland.

But Soviet authorities still check passports there.

In Riga, a Latvian lawmaker said Thursday that Soviet and republican officials had also reached an agreement with local Soviet Interior Ministry "black beret" commando troops to leave Latvia for good.

"There is an agreement to transfer them to Siberia, maybe in some days," said the legislator, Tatyana Zhdanok. *(Reuters, AP, AFP)*



International Herald Tribune

Yeltsin Appropriates All Party Property

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Boris N. Yeltsin, the Russian president, has ordered that all the property of the Soviet and Russian Communist parties on Russian territory be turned over to the Russian Republic, Tass reported Thursday.

Mr. Yeltsin's decree, dated Sunday, conflicts with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's order Saturday to the Soviet government to seize the Communist Party's property around the nation.

News of Mr. Yeltsin's order did not emerge until after a warning Wednesday by Mr. Gorbachev, who cautioned the Russian president against overstepping his authority and told him to work through parliament instead of issuing decrees.

The latest Yeltsin order to be made public applies to all property belonging to the Russian and Soviet parties, including real estate and "financial assets in rubles and foreign currency."

Because the party has effectively operated as a state within a state and has commanded vast holdings, including thousands of buildings, vacation resorts, factories, schools and prodigious income in the form of dues from its 15 million members, the wealth covered by the order is immense.

All party assets held in banks, insurance policies, securities, joint ventures and other party "institutions and organizations" on Russian territory and abroad are to be placed under control of the Russian Republic.

Soviet party assets confiscated from abroad would be shared by the Soviet republics after these republics signed a new union treaty, the decree stated.

The Russian Foreign Ministry has been directed to ask relevant foreign governments to freeze party assets in banks and other institutions. These governments will also be asked to provide details on the size of the assets.

Tass said the decision had been made in light of the recommended dissolution of the Soviet party's Central Committee and Mr. Yeltsin's earlier decree suspending the activities of the Russian Communist Party.

A similar Yeltsin decree made public Wednesday, involving foreign currency transactions, caused concern both within the Soviet Union and abroad until the Russian leader backed down late in the day.

Russian officials have agreed — for now — to let Soviet state banks continue to trade foreign currency, precious stones and metals without the republic's permission, Tass reported Thursday.

Under Mr. Yeltsin's decree, any such deals carried out on Russian territory — including Moscow, where the major state banks are based — would have required the approval of his Russian government.

"The decree has not changed," said a Yeltsin spokesman, Valeri Grisham. But Russia will allow the Soviet Finance Ministry, State Bank and Bank for Foreign Economic Relations to keep making foreign currency transactions for the moment, he said.

In his warning to Mr. Yeltsin on Wednesday, Mr. Gorbachev said that the transactions should stay under central government control. *(AFP, AP)*

Kaliningrad, Once German, Faces Isolation as Russian Baltic Enclave

By David Binder
New York Times Service

As Königsberg, it was the easternmost outpost of German power for 402 years, ending in 1945. As Kaliningrad, it has been the westernmost outpost of the Soviet Union for the last 46 years.

Now, with the politics and geography of the Soviet Union in question, the future of the small enclave on the southeastern coast of the Baltic Sea is murky.

Soviet authorities apparently intend to retain the city as part of the Russian Republic. But it will be isolated from Soviet territory when the Baltic republics achieve full independence.

Königsberg was founded by the Knights of the Teutonic Order in 1308 after their conquest of a now-vanished tribe called Prusi, or Prussians. In the 16th and 17th centuries it was ruled by Poland, but in 1701 it came under German control again, as the capital of the province of East Prussia.

With its university, Königsberg was a seat of learning made famous in the 18th century by its philosopher son, Immanuel Kant.

Before World War II, Königsberg was a city of 372,000 and the second-largest German naval base after Kiel.

At the Potsdam conference in 1945, Stalin demanded and received the city and a surrounding 15,500-square-kilometer (6,000-square-mile) district as booty. In 1946, the city and district were renamed to honor Mikhail I. Kalinin, who had been president of the Soviet Union under Stalin and who had died that year.

The port of Kaliningrad, prized because it is ice-free, was turned into the Soviet Union's main naval base on the Baltic. Until early this year, most foreigners were barred from the region, which has a population of about 900,000 — almost all ethnic Russians.

A plan to transform Kaliningrad into a free-trade zone awaits action by the Russian parliament. There are also proposals to change the name back to Königsberg.

In Beijing, Rumors of Advance Notice of Coup

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

BEIJING — News about the Soviet Union from the official press here has been slow and sparse, with information traveling much faster by word-of-mouth than by Chinese radio or television, and one of the most striking tidbits being tossed about is the notion that China knew about the Soviet coup before it happened.

It seems virtually inconceivable that Soviet leaders would hint at their plans to China, and the popular suspicions say more about attitudes toward the government and the predilection for conspiracy theories than about any real cooperation between the hard-liners in Beijing and Moscow.

Indeed, China's Communist Party general secretary, Jiang Zemin, was in the northwestern province of Qinghai, inspecting the Qinghai No. 1 Machine Tool Factory on Aug. 19, the day of the Soviet coup, according to the official Xinhua News Agency.

Officials say Mr. Jiang, apparently caught by surprise, had to cut his trip short when news of the Soviet putsch was announced.

Even if a coup could have been anticipated, and many Chinese officials say it was, its failure and the sudden crumbling of the Soviet Communist empire has alarmed the leadership here.

According to a well-placed Chinese cadre, China's provincial governors and party secretaries have all just been summoned to the capital for urgent consultations, presumably related to the events in the Soviet Union.

Several Chinese government and military officials expressed doubts that China was told beforehand, although they say that China's Soviet analysts probably expected that a coup would take place.

But many ordinary people are not only willing to believe, but also contend that China could have been passed information beforehand, and some insist that they do not speak from mere observation.

"China definitely knew about it beforehand," said a Chinese scholar.

China's news media is highly controlled by the central Propaganda Department, and often sensitive international news is simply not reported, or it is reported days later.

AID: *Western Program*

(Continued from Page 1)

who are in need, including directly to the republics," Mr. Major stressed during a joint news conference with Mr. Bush.

The American president emphasized that the current plan was largely unchanged from that produced at the G-7 summit meeting, though he acknowledged that "we're going to step up" attention to humanitarian food aid.

A dramatic new aid plan is not warranted, Mr. Major said, adding, "The question is what is practical, what is deliverable."

The members of the G-7 are the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy and Canada.

As the G7 officials met in London for six hours, even Germany, the strongest advocate of a major Western aid package to help President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, acknowledged that it was impossible to provide effective assistance beyond the food aid and technical advice as long as the power struggle between the republics and the central authorities continued.

"The first point is, we have to know who are our partners, our talking partners in the Soviet Union," said Horst Köhler, a German Finance Ministry official representing Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the London session. "It is now necessary that in the Soviet Union the people and politicians are clear about the relationship between the central government and the republics," he said in an interview with the BBC.

The London meeting brought together the so-called "sherpas," or personal representatives, of the G-7 leaders to discuss what changes to make in the decisions reached by Western officials in mid-July at the summit meeting.

They will report personally to Mr. Major before his meeting next week in Moscow with Mr. Gorbachev and Boris N. Yeltsin, the Russian president.

Despite the uncertainty, however, some Western institutions remained involved with Soviet officials, particularly at a local level. The new European Bank for Reconstruction and Development signed an agreement on privatization late last week with the mayor of Leningrad, Anatoli A. Sobchak.

"There's a lot of hesitation right now," said Ron Freeman, vice president of the bank, "but when things settle down, you should see a significant surge in lending from private sources. They have cleared the air, so that eventually political arrangements should move down an entirely different track."

European officials, while admitting that the political chaos in the Soviet Union rules out any immediate injection of large amounts of Western money, say they want to keep the heat on the United States and Japan to contribute to future aid packages designed to ease the pain of economic liberalization.

Mr. Bush is also under pressure at home to move more boldly in responding to the breakup of the Soviet Union after more than seven decades of Communist Party rule.

In Washington, prominent congressional leaders from both parties have called this week for an increase in U.S. foreign aid to the Soviet Union financed by taking money from the Pentagon.

Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin, the Democratic chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, recommended Wednesday that roughly $1 billion from a military budget of nearly $300 billion be diverted to send food and medicine this winter.


Agence France-Presse

His wife and relatives grieving Thursday around the coffin of Sergei F. Akhromeyev, who killed himself after the failed coup.

BANKS: *Soviet Confusion*

(Continued from Page 1)

have been signed in Moscow last week contained draft provisions for sharing hard currency and reserves of precious metals and gems while apportioning the hard currency debt. But with the collapse of central power and the decision of several republics to leave the Soviet Union, the treaty has become moot.

Andrzej Rudka, an economist with the Institute for East-West Security Studies in New York, said lack of control over hard currency reserves and other vital reserves could be a obstacle for republics seeking to become independent, since without such reserves they do not have a basis for printing their own currency.

Mr. Rudka predicted that there would be broad negotiations in the near future to create a common market or single economic space to replace the collapsing institutions of the Soviet central government.

The president of Kazakhstan, Nursultan A. Nazarbayev, called for just such an economic space in a telegram Thursday to Mr. Yeltsin.

"An analysis of the events in the country shows that the process of total destruction of its economy and of the entire union is accelerating," he said. "I think that you will understand that we two, with the leaders of other republics, must take the responsibility upon ourselves during this extraordinary situation to defend our common motherland from destruction."

Mr. Nove said the economies of the various republics were so interdependent that there would have to be bilateral or multilateral negotiations to restore production in halted factories.

Under the Soviet system, most factories receive their raw or semi-finished materials from somewhere else, and ship their products elsewhere.

In the Baltic states, for example, Mr. Nove said, there is only one manufacturer of agricultural machinery and it makes only one kind of machine — used in potato harvesting — and ships 80 percent of its product to other parts of the Soviet Union.

President George Bush, referring to the problem of trying to sort out whom to do business with, said that if the individual republics were going to get aid from the West, they were "going to have to get some agreement, a treaty, some understanding so people know who they are dealing with."

Horst Schulman, director of the Institute for International Finance, a Washington banking group, said commercial banks were waiting to see how the balance between the center and the republics would be drawn.

While foreign financial organizations wonder who is in charge, the official answer is that the prime minister of Russia, Ivan S. Silayev, is running the economy pending formation of a new government, while a radical pro-market economist, Grigori Yavlinsky, is in charge of working out overall strategy.

Gosbank, the Soviet state bank, has announced that it plans to send a delegation to London next week to "develop business contacts" and meet with representatives of the International Monetary Fund and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

A spokesman for the IMF in Washington said confusion about who was in charge of the central bank had delayed plans by the IMF to form a technical assistance team.

PARTY: *Activities Are Suspended*

(Continued from Page 1)

chev's purge, voting nearly unanimously to strip its resigned chairman, Anatoli I. Lukyanov, of his parliamentary immunity so he can be charged in connection with the failed coup.

The Soviet prosecutor general, Nikolai Trubin, told lawmakers he had evidence that Mr. Lukyanov had been involved in the coup and should be charged with treason.

Mr. Trubin then announced his own resignation, accepting responsibility for some of his office's employees who had failed to oppose the coup.

● The legislators voted, 279 to 37 with 38 abstentions, to lift the special emergency powers they granted Mr. Gorbachev last year to try to stabilize the Soviet Union's economy. Lawmakers speaking during the debate said he had not exercised the powers.

● About 30 Soviet ambassadors, including those assigned to Britain and Ireland, have been recalled to Moscow "for consultations," the Russian government's news agency reported, quoting an unnamed Soviet diplomat.

There was no immediate explanation, but officials said that Boris D. Pankin, the former ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who was named foreign minister Wednesday, had been the only Soviet envoy abroad to denounce the takeover before it collapsed.

● Mr. Gorbachev, who has brought several senior liberals back into government since the disgrace of his conservative ministers, proposed former Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and a key architect of *perestroika*, Alexander N. Yakovlev, to serve on a new, reinforced Security Council.

But Mr. Shevardnadze "refused point blank," an aide, Temuraz Stepanov, said. "They had a brief conversation today before the start of the parliament meeting," he said. "Shevardnadze told Gorbachev he didn't see himself in a position to join that council."

The membership list for the Security Council presented for approval to the parliament also included the mayors of Moscow and Leningrad, Gavriil K. Popov and Anatoli A. Sobchak, as well as the leaders of nine Soviet republics.

● The Supreme Soviet also confirmed Marshal Yevgeni I. Shaposhnikov as defense minister and Vadim V. Bakatin as KGB chairman. The two men were appointed by Mr. Gorbachev last week. Their predecessors are under arrest.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

UNION: *Russia-Ukraine Alliance*

(Continued from Page 1)

plicated," Mr. Gorbachev told the legislature. "It is necessary that we do not let matters get to a situation where there is no escape."

He added, "Things can snowball."

Mr. Gorbachev did not elaborate, but the independent Interfax news agency quoted the Kazakh president, Nursultan A. Nazarbayev, as warning that "public protest is mounting in Kazakhstan because there has been no clear-cut renunciation of Russian territorial claims to neighboring republics."

A Russian government spokesman said earlier in the week that Russia reserved the right to renegotiate its borders with all neighboring republics that choose to leave the Soviet Union. The only exceptions were the three Baltic republics, which have already signed bilateral border agreements.

Interfax said Mr. Nazarbayev urged Mr. Yeltsin to immediately send a message to all 15 republics suggesting a meeting, preferably before the national parliament meets next week, to sign a document forming an economic union bypassing the rapidly crumbling central authorities.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

■ Romania-Moldavia Link

Romania and Moldavia established diplomatic relations Thursday, two days after Moldavia declared independence, The Associated Press reported from Bucharest.

The Romanian foreign minister, Adrian Nastase, and his Moldavian counterpart, Nicolae Tin, signed the respective agreement and a separate accord easing travel between the two neighboring countries.

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COMMUNISM'S COLLAPSE: 'The party is finished. The coup was the final blow.'

Demise of the Party Leaves Host of Accounts to Be Settled

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The once all-powerful secretary of the Kuntsevo district Communist Party organization spent the day waiting for his political enemies to decide his fate. Finally he was summoned to appear before the cumbersomely titled District Commission for Removing the Party from Workplaces.

"Do you understand what has happened in this country?" asked the chairman of the commission, an elderly man in an open-necked shirt with a large Boris N. Yeltsin button in his lapel. The party secretary, whose world has turned upside down over the past 10 days, jumped to his feet respectfully. "Yes, I do," he murmured quietly.

A solitary policeman now stands guard outside Communist Party headquarters in the working-class Moscow suburb of Kuntsevo.

The offices were sealed Friday evening on the orders of the mayor of Moscow, shortly after Mr. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, signed a decree suspending the activity of the Communist Party on Russian soil and nationalizing its assets.

The 70-employee apparatus of party bureaucrats, secretaries and drivers found themselves out of work overnight.

"The party is finished," said Valery Boldirev, the Kuntsevo party secretary, with little trace of regret for the organization he served for the best part of two decades. "The coup was the final blow."

The Soviet Communist Party may be collapsing as a political organization, but its financial and business affairs will take a long time to disentangle.

From the moment it seized power in 1917, the party ceased being a political party in the Western sense of the term. Instead it became a shadow state, an octopus-like organization with tentacles reaching down to every workplace, military unit and government institution in the country.

With more than 15 million members at the moment of its demise, the party was also one of the largest businesses in the country.

Figures released this week by the deputy mayor of Moscow, Yuri Luzhkov, show that the Central Committee of the party owned 114 publishing houses and 19 private sanatoriums across the country. An entire furniture factory, with 200 workers, served the needs of party headquarters in Moscow. The central motor pool was manned by 1,400 drivers and had 570 cars and 140 buses.

The man responsible for running this vast business operation, Nikolai Kruchina, threw himself out of his fifth story apartment in downtown Moscow two days after the party's assets were nationalized. There was speculation at the time that he may have been implicated in the failed coup. But prosecutors are now considering the possibility of a scandal involving the party finances.

The Soviet state bank Tuesday froze all bank accounts belonging to the Communist Party "in order to prevent party funds being hidden from the people."

The bank said in a statement that it had information that the Central Committee had been investing party and state funds in various joint stock companies, joint ventures, and commercial banks.

Kuntsevo party officials deny any suggestion of wrongdoing. They acknowledge, however, that they helped set up four small companies with party funds.

The companies, which are run by former party officials, rented premises from the Communist Party. They include a business consulting firm, a computer joint venture and a company marketing ecologically safe farm produce.

"These are independent associations — but naturally we preferred to rent out the premises in our building to people we know," said Mr. Boldirev, who said he expected to return to his former job as a chemical engineer when he has sorted out the party activities.

Mr. Boldirev has not been allowed to return to his office since police arrived with a warrant to seal the premises last Friday. Thousands of Communist Party buildings have now been sealed all over the territory of the Russian Republic, pending a legal decision on what should be done with them. In most cases, they are likely to be handed over to local government bodies.



Women deputies of the Supreme Soviet conferring Thursday during a break in the session of the Soviet Union's standing legislature in Moscow.

Soviets to Meet on Nuclear Controls

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

As Western officials expressed concern over the long-term stability of the Soviet nuclear arsenal, Boris N. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, said that he and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev would convene a meeting of national security officials and the leaders of the Soviet republics to discuss national controls over nuclear weapons.

Mr. Yeltsin said the declaration of independence by the Ukraine last weekend and the republic's decision to declare its territory a nuclear-free zone would prompt the transfer of nuclear weapons stored there to the Russian Republic, where they would remain under strict central authority.

At the United Nations, the Ukrainian representative, Gennadi I. Udovenko, affirmed the republic's long-standing intention to pursue a nonnuclear policy on its territory and transfer weapons currently stored there "to the central control."

Mr. Yeltsin's remarks in Moscow and Mr. Udovenko's statement in New York went a long way toward quelling concerns that the Ukraine's leadership had become so mistrustful of Soviet central authority that it might seek independent control over nuclear weapons on its territory, and thereby set an example for the other 14 republics in the Soviet Union.

Soviet officials have pointed out that 85 percent of the Soviet Union's 27,000 nuclear weapons are within the boundaries of the Russian Republic. But important strategic bomber bases, as well as silos and mobile launchers for hundreds of intercontinental ballistic missiles are in the Ukraine, Byelorussia and Kazakhstan.

Byelorussia has declared its independence, and Kazakhstan has said it is preparing a similar declaration.

Moscow had already moved to withdraw many of its short-range battlefield nuclear weapons from the Baltic and Transcaucasian republics beset by ethnic violence.

Soviet Notes

■ **ABC News will hold a joint interview** with Boris N. Yeltsin and Mikhail S. Gorbachev early Tuesday. It will be an "open-ended" broadcast during which the two men will take questions from American viewers. The live broadcast is expected to begin at about 12:30 A.M., a half hour after the end of the first Monday Night Football game of the season on ABC. It will be 7:30 A.M. in Moscow. *(WP)*

■ **Hundreds of Soviet inmates at a prison camp** in southern Russia, saying they were unjustly sentenced by courts of the Communist regime, took prison workers hostage, Tass reported Thursday. The incident occurred Wednesday night at the Naur Reinforced Correctional Colony in the Chechen-Ingush autonomous republic in the Caucasus mountains, Tass said. The news agency did not report how many workers were being held and said only that hundreds were involved. *(AP)*

The KGB denied a report that George Blake, the double agent who escaped from a British prison and fled to the Soviet Union in 1966, could be returned to Britain. Speaking on television Thursday, a KGB spokesman dismissed a report in the Daily Express that said Mr. Blake's case was being reviewed by the Soviet authorities and that he could be sent back to Britain. Mr. Blake, 69, who said he betrayed 400 British agents, escaped with the aid of two peace activists after serving five years of a 42-year sentence for spying. He now lives in a Moscow apartment and enjoys a KGB pension. *(AFP)*

The Soviet foreign minister, Boris D. Pankin, said in an article Thursday that the danger of a coup remained. "It seems now to be a sport to ask one another: When and how many hours before the danger was over did you speak out against the coup? But the danger is far from over," Mr. Pankin wrote in an article for the Swedish daily Svenska Dagbladet. He served as Soviet ambassador to Sweden from 1982 to May 1990, when he was sent as envoy to Czechoslovakia. *(Reuters)*

After 'Vremya': A New Era in Soviet Television

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — For tens of millions of Soviet television viewers, it came as a psychological shock nearly as great as last week's announcement that Mikhail S. Gorbachev had fallen from power.

The evening news program "Vremya," the principal mouthpiece of Kremlin leaders for more than two decades, is no more.

"The dictatorship at Soviet television has ended, along with the putsch," announced Alexander Tikhomirov, one of several television anchors fired over the past year for refusing to censor themselves.

Generations of Soviet television viewers had become accustomed to "Vremya's" uplifting theme music, designed to convey the impression that the Soviet people were marching confidently toward a communist society.

Broadcast at 9 every night on all available channels, "Vremya," which means "Time," was one of the unchanging rituals of Soviet life and one of the principal means by which successive Soviet leaders molded the opinions of 280 million citizens.

"For the average Soviet, 'Vremya' was the pivotal time of the day. We divided life into before 'Vremya' and after 'Vremya,'" said Leonid Parfyonov, who has written a book about Soviet television. "People would have supper before 'Vremya,' children would go to bed immediately after 'Vremya.' 'Vremya' itself was the time for evening tea. The whole country would flush the toilet after 'Vremya.'"

According to Mr. Parfyonov, the Communist Party bureaucracy exercised stringent controls over what went into "Vremya." Different sections of the program were forced to report to different parts of the party.

The demise of the program is the most spectacular consequence of the dismissal of the former head of Soviet state television and radio, Leonid Kravchenko, for collaborating with the eight-man committee that briefly seized power from President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Kravchenko, who was widely disliked by his staff for his authoritarian style, was replaced by Yegor Yakovlev, editor of Moskovskiye Novosti, a liberal weekly that became one of the flagships of *glasnost*, or openness, during the early Gorbachev years.

Almost invariably, "Vremya" would open its newscast with the latest official pronouncement from the Kremlin or report on the day's activities of the current Soviet leader.

But when they turned on their television sets Wednesday evening expecting to see "Vremya," television viewers were startled to see Mr. Yakovlev greeting a procession of popular television personalities who had been dismissed by Mr. Kravchenko.

"Friends, I am greeting you not as the chairman of state television, but as a viewer, who has missed you a great deal," Mr. Yakovlev said. "I am very anxious that you should return to the screen."

Mr. Yakovlev, who joined other independent editors last week in publishing an underground newspaper in defiance of the junta, told the returning television stars that he planned immediately to dismiss dozens of television staffers who worked for the KGB security police.

He said that KGB agents were particularly prevalent in the foreign relations department and the personnel department, but had also penetrated the news department.

Other Soviet editors have complained that the mass media are riddled with KGB agents. The former Washington correspondent of Izvestia, Vladimir Nadein, who was appointed deputy editor in a reshuffle this week, estimates that every second Soviet journalist working in a foreign country is a KGB agent.

The evening news program Wednesday was anchored by Tatyana Mitkova and Dmitri Kiselev, who were dismissed by Mr. Kravchenko after they tried to inform viewers about events in Lithuania during the military crackdown last January.

They told viewers that they had been given only 90 minutes to prepare their newscast following their surprise invitation to meet with Mr. Yakovlev.

The authority and credibility of "Vremya" sank to an all-time low as a result of the failed coup. Over the past 10 days, the same newscasters switched their allegiances from Mr. Gorbachev to the junta and back to Mr. Gorbachev again.

"We need to establish some kind of television security service that will safeguard the transmission of true information, whatever the cataclysms in our political life," said Mr. Yakovlev. He added that he planned to restore all the popular current affairs programs banned by his predecessor.

The new program, which will have to compete with a lively television news show put out by Russian television an hour earlier, does not yet have an official name. The anchor, Mr. Kiselev, invited viewers to come up with suggestions, promising them: "From now on, we will all work only for you."

— MICHAEL DOBBS

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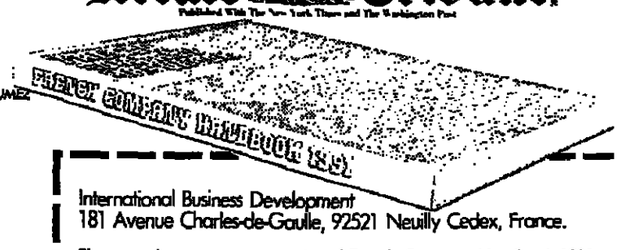
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WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune

Looking at Music From New Angles

by David Stevens

PARIS — For some reason there has been sizable comeback of a large body of music that was thought to have been killed off by a variety of viruses — shifts in musical taste or practice, social change, or the growth of the record industry. That is, music written in one form and appropriated or expropriated for use in another form — by methods ranging from transcription or arrangement to parody or pastiche, ranging from high seriousness to kitsch.

Once it was the common practice of composers not to let a useful piece of their own or another's hand go to waste. Bach is the obvious example, perennially recycling his own musical ideas or borrowing, say, a Vivaldi string concerto to refashion it as a Bach keyboard work.

Later it was the desire of music publishers to get the most possible income out of popular works. Mozart's operas were no sooner out than along came arrangements for *Harmonie*, or wind ensemble, to be played as party entertainment. In the last century, when the home piano played the role now held by the record player, two- and four-hand piano transcriptions of symphonies and other orchestral music were a major musical industry.

Often the work was done by publishers' hacks, but frequently the challenge of dressing a superior composition in new clothes attracted superior composers. Franz Liszt, that most generous spirited of musicians, transcribed or paraphrased for piano all the symphonies of Beethoven, Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique," vast tracts of the 19th-century opera repertory, and many of Schubert's songs — partly to expand his own piano repertoire, but also to popularize music he admired. A few years ago these would occasionally turn up on the concert programs of an Arrau or Brendel or some other Liszt advocate. Now they are proliferating in the record catalogues.

The Festival Estival de Paris, which since the 1960s has been providing low-key musical continnity through the summer at various sites in the capital, had the delightful idea this year of putting the emphasis on just this kind of music, with concerts that have been generally entertaining, often edifying and occasionally hilarious.

Michel Dalberto, one of the imposing and thoughtful pianists to emerge *in recent* years, played the game by playing transcriptions of his own as well as those of others. Besides Liszt paraphrases of Verdi's "Il Trovatore" and "Rigoletto" and the prelude to Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" in the transcription by the contemporary Hungarian pianist-composer Zoltan Kocsis, Dalberto offered his own rewriting of three of Richard Strauss's "Four Last Songs." The challenge, met with sobriety and sensitivity, is to sustain Strauss's sinuous soprano-and-string legato line on a keyboard.

Anyone who wants to know what the social uses of Harmoniemusik were has only to go to a performance of Mozart's "Don Giovanni." In the final scene, not really believing the Stone Guest will show up, the Don starts eating and drinking and orders his wind band to strike up. Mozart quotes first from two operas popular in 1787 — Sarti's "Due Litiganti" and Martin y Soler's "Una Cosa Rara" — then from his own "Nozze di Figaro." Leporello, who may never have been to the opera, knows them all and makes comments.

MARC Minkowski and some of his colleagues of the Musiciens du Louvre (two each of oboes, clarinets, horns, bassoons, and one double bassoon) made an evening of transcriptions from four Mozart operas. Even at center stage, this music retains its outdoor, background, party music quality, the feeling that there must be food and drink somewhere near.

Incidentally, of the transcribers, one (Johann Went) was an oboist in the emperor's Harmonie, and another (Joseph Triebensee, the son of another imperial oboist) played in the orchestra for the premiere of "Die Zauberflöte," and was later Weber's successor as director of the opera in Prague. Both of them were Czechs, or at least from Bohemia, like most of the musicians in the wind bands that could be found in the household of almost any landed noble of any pretension in the Habsburg lands.

One of the cases of a famous work that is known in two versions is Mussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," written for piano by the composer and in the orchestration by Maurice Ravel. The festival's programs offered two versions, one by the pianist Claire Désert, but the other was a novelty for many — played by the organist Jean Guillou in his own transcription. ■

CRITICS' CHOICE

Rembrandt, the Real Ones and the Others

■ A major Rembrandt exhibition that will be seen in Berlin, Amsterdam and London will have a dual aspect — one a show of 50 paintings chosen to survey the artist's range and development, another to address the questions of attribution that have arisen lately among specialists, in which 20 paintings formerly attributed to Rembrandt will hang as the work of identified pupils, along with signed works of those pupils. The parallel showings of drawings and etchings will be organized along the same lines. The show opens Sept. 12 at the Gemäldegalerie at the Altes Museum in Berlin, to Nov. 10 for paintings, to Oct. 27 for drawings. It moves to the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, on Dec. 4, and to the new wing of the National Gallery and the British Museum (for drawings) in London on March 26.

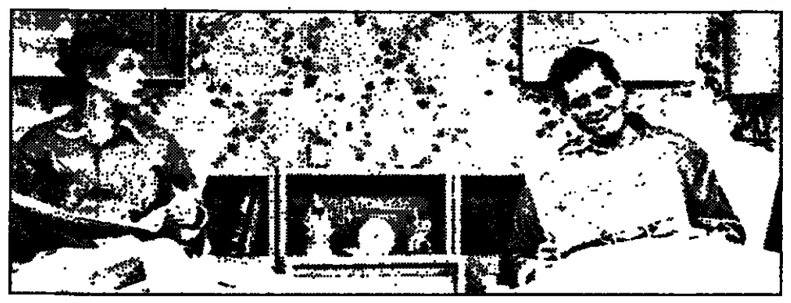
Two Orchestras and Seiji Ozawa

■ Seiji Ozawa is coming to Europe with both the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Saito Kinen Orchestra, the all-Japanese ensemble made up of former pupils of his mentor, Hideo Saito. The Bostonians open their tour Aug. 27-28 in Athens, with concerts in Salzburg, Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfurt and Paris, winding up in London Sept. 7. The Saito Kinen performs Sept. 16 at Royal Festival Hall in London, part of the Japan Festival 1991, and after concerts in Düsseldorf and Amsterdam goes to New York to open Carnegie Hall's 101st season on Sept. 24, with Isaac Stern as violin soloist.

La Chaise-Dieu Marks an Anniversary

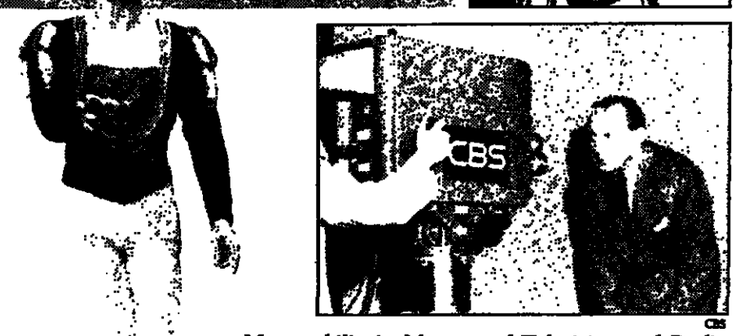
■ The 25th music festival of La Chaise-Dieu, near Puy-en-Velay in the Auvergne region of France, marks its anniversary Aug. 31 with a new work, "Casa Dei," with music by Jacques Chailley, a musical evocation of the history of the abbey church that is the festival's home. Two of Arthur Honegger's major works are also scheduled: "Joan of Arc at the Stake," conducted by Jean Fournet and with Brigitte Fossey and François Chaumette, and the oratorio "La Danse des Morts," conducted by Michel Corboz and Lambert Wilson as the speaker.











CBS

Memorabilia in Museum of Television and Radio collection: From top, clockwise, Orson Welles's 1937 radio show, "The Shadow;" Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz in "I Love Lucy;" Marian Anderson at "Musical America Awards;" Apollo 11 moon landing; rehearsal for "The Jack Benny Show; Rudolf Nureyev performing on "The Telephone Hour."

A Museum for the Prosaic And the Profound

Radio and TV Artifacts Get Their Shrine

by Randall Rothenberg

NEW YORK — It is the first major new museum to open in New York in 25 years, and as masons scrambled to chisel on the finishing touches in time for the opening on Sept. 12, even the swirling dust could not obscure its sedate elegance.

Beyond its white dolomite facade and past its marble threshold lie 72,000 square feet (6,680 square meters) of polished space, including starched white walls for exhibitions, two theaters for lectures and study rooms lined with English brown oak.

Here's the rub: one exhibition will feature photographs of Danny Thomas, the lectures will include a discourse on car commercials, and among the subjects of study will be 58 episodes of "I Love Lucy" stashed in the new museum's basement.

The Museum of Television and Radio, in its grand new home in Manhattan, is guaranteed to give a frisson to all the aging baby boomers who sneak a peek at "Nick at Night" after the kids have gone to sleep. Punch a button and call up Bob and Ray, Kennedy and Nixon or Rocky and Bullwinkle.

While its predecessor, the Museum of Broadcasting, provided limited access to programs from the past, the new museum, with its $40 million space and state-of-the-art equipment, will allow anyone — from serious scholar to zapper — to program his or her own Nostalgia Network, without the guilt that attends excessive living-room laziness.

An academy of enlightened cultural understanding or a temple of kitsch?

The museum has copies of 25,000 TV programs, 15,000 radio shows and 10,000 commercials that date to the origins of broadcasting, when radio station KDKA went on the air in Pittsburgh in 1920.

But the paradoxes embodied by the new museum are as many as the buttons on a cable box. Is it an academy of enlightened cultural understanding or a temple of kitsch? Are TV and radio, though undeniably shapers of society, worthy of a museum's ennoblement, or should they be condemned as corrupters of literacy?

Finally, is the museum — the dream of William S. Paley, the founder of CBS, and the beneficiary of millions of dollars in contributions from the industry he helped shape — nothing more than a venal business's monument to itself? Or are there larger reasons for scholars and the public to attend to the boob tube and the boom box?

While some see the Museum of Television and Radio as a much-needed central repository for the best that broadcasting has produced, others see an institution devoted to whitewashing the commercial foundation upon which these media and all their products have been built.

"We're not talking about starving bohemians here," said Dr. J. Fred MacDonald, a broadcast historian at Northeastern Illinois University in Chicago, referring to the creators of the shows and ads in the museum's vaults. "We're talking about culture that is subsidized by corporations and is created, in most respects, to fit their requirements."

If the museum's purpose seems ambiguous, then it may well reflect its founder's own uncertainties.

Paley, who died last year at the age of 89, decided in 1975 to create a museum to house the fruits of the broadcast industry. The first Museum of Broadcasting (its name has been changed to encompass cable and other nonbroadcast electronic media) opened the next year in claustrophobic headquarters in New York City.

Paley guaranteed at least $2 million to underwrite its costs for the next few years. In 1986, he bought its current site for $12 million and began efforts to raise $50 million to support it, much of it from the networks and television programmers.

By most accounts, the museum, which was designed by Philip Johnson, remained an obsession of Paley's until his death. "Its origins were bound up in his sense of himself and history and how history would judge him," said Sally Bedell Smith, the author of "In All His Glory," a biography of Paley published last year. "However noble the intentions that were stated, fundamentally it was designed to be a kind of shrine to himself and the industry."

Yet for all Paley's passion, his former colleagues still argue about his plans for the museum. Many, particularly those affiliated with the CBS news division, say that Paley meant the museum to immortalize the history of broadcast news and documentaries — the nonfiction work that gave television and radio their importance and veneer of class.

"He wanted to build it because he believed broadcasting was the communications art of the 20th century and its noblest moments were in news and public affairs," said Perry S. Wolff, a longtime documentary producer at CBS who now works independently.

Others, especially those on the West Coast who create entertainment programming, claim that while Paley valued news for its prestige, he wanted the museum to highlight sitcoms and other entertainment programming.

Dr. Frank N. Stanton, the retired president of CBS and an architect of the modern media business, says Paley never articulated a philosophy for the museum but wanted it to showcase broadcasting's two worlds.

"He said to me many times, 'Wouldn't it be wonderful if we had pictures or television reports on what Henry Ford did when he started the production line at Ford?' " Stanton recalled. "That was more on the documentary than the entertainment side. But he also believed that a lot of what was going on in this country was reflected in Arthur Godfrey and Jack Benny."

So it is that the Museum of Television and Radio, in its collection and lectures, veers from discussions of documentaries to seminars on the art of sitcom writing.

Consequently, like television itself, the museum's point of view is a melange that has drawn complaints. While many on the news side concede that promoting entertainment is good for the museum's public profile and finances, they complain of its Hollywood glitz, of plans to put the likes of Ed Wynn on a pedestal next to Edward R. Murrow.

THE museum's president, Dr. Robert M. Batscha, maintains that schlock has a rightful place at the museum and is worthy of preservation. The museum, he says, selects programs based on three criteria — historical significance, social impact and artistic excellence — that cover the prosaic as well as profound. Man's landing on the moon is here; so is Maude's abortion; so is Nureyev dancing. "The better model for what we have is not a museum but a library," he said.

This new museum is one of the few public institutions created and endowed by an industry to exalt that industry's own wares. By lending scholarly stature to Fred Flintstone, "Nightline" and other properties still owned by the networks, it can even be argued that the museum might enhance the financial value of its benefactors' businesses.

But, as they say on the street, so what? Even people opposed to the commercial grip on radio and television believe that the products of these media are historical artifacts of irreplaceable value.

"It is as revealing a mirror as anything else in our society," said Herbert I. Schiller, a professor emeritus at the University of California at San Diego and author of "Culture Inc." and other books critical of television. "More so than others, because it's a mirror in 95 percent of American homes. Programming is constantly adapted as those who make the programming change their perceptions of Americans' outlooks and uncertainties." ■

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Queen Latifah: 'I'm Blessing Your Minds With Rhymes'

by Peter Watrous

NEW YORK — To get to Queen Latifah's house in Jersey City, New Jersey, you wind past the shadows of monster chemical plants, decaying overpasses, strip malls and bodegas. Queen Latifah, at age 21 a major figure in the rap world, lives in this poor, sprawling town that reverberates with the sounds of immigrant cultures.

Dressed in bike shorts and a T-shirt, Latifah seems relaxed amid the trappings of a temporary house, not far from East Orange, where she grew up. There is a television set tuned to music videos, stacks of horror-movie videocassettes, some rolled-up rugs, tapes, CDs and a few sticks of furniture. She soon will move into a recently purchased home in a new development in nearby Wayne.

Queen Latifah — who stands for goodness, hard work and saying no to racism and sexism — is an old-fashioned entrepreneur from the Horatio Alger school, but with thoroughly modern tactics. She wants to be big, and she's counting on her new album, "Nature of a Sista' " — "I'm blessing your minds with rhymes" — to do it for her.

Latifah — who owns three expensive cars, one video store and Flavor Unit Management, a company that finds and develops new talent — remains one of the few women with credibility as a rapper, thinker and business person.

Male rappers, hardly known for their generosity toward women, enlist her in their videos: in rap she holds iconic power, and her very presence indicates a kind of high-mindedness. Although her 1989 album, "All Hail the Queen," sold only 450,000 copies (not much for a hit pop record, but good for a debut rap record), it was extremely influential.

She became a spokesperson for a neglected constituency — young black women — and for a media hungry for someone articulate, political and savvy about feminism but not confrontational.

Latifah has been at the center of a frenzy of activity. She is currently on tour, opening for the reggae singer Ziggy Marley. New York Woman magazine selected her, along with Jane Pauley and other women, for its "life of the city" award, and magazines from British Vogue to Elle have plans to feature her in future issues.

She is a smart, verbal woman with a hyperabundance of charm (available on command) who took courses in communications at Borough of Manhattan Community College and quickly figured out that she was a better rapper than student.

At once coolly calculating and giddy about fame and success, she is ambivalent about her role as a sage and certain of her role as a money-making performer (according to her manager she will do 250 to 300 shows this year, at around $15,000 a pop).

Because she has been presented as a rapper with political themes, her ambitions occasionally clash with one another. "Sometimes I feel pressure because I don't feel I should be responsible for people's kids," said Latifah. "I don't feel I should be forced to speak or dress or act a certain way. I don't use music for politics. I do not preach. I don't really take on sexism — but racism, yeah, I do. I experience racism every day."

She made it clear she did not want to be considered a message rapper. "I don't talk about catching dolphins in nets," she said. "I just want to speak common sense."

FOR Latifah, common sense is translated into political axioms sprinkled amid the requisite rap boasting — "As a black woman me want equality/Equality and the freedom to be me," she raps on "Nuff of the Ruff Stuff," from the new album. It expresses a fairly simple political philosophy in rap epigrams that attack sexism and racism. The album contains media-friendly sloganeering, a musical version of the sound bite.

That one-line observations are taken as sophisticated political discourse says less about Latifah than about the state of pop culture. Rap, which tends to be overtly political, has become a forum for lower- and middle-class blacks. And it has thrust mere teenagers into the role of intellectuals.

While she isn't willing to make pure pop music for the mainstream marketplace, "Nature of a Sista' " not only includes political snippets but elements of house music and Latifah singing love songs. It's produced brilliantly, with a shiny, high-tech sound aimed at a broad audience.



Jim Wilson/The New York Times

When the Queen raps, people listen up.

"I really want 'Nature of a Sista' to go platinum," Latifah said. "I want to sell a million records. A lot more doors open up if I get that status. Not to mention the money."

Latifah was born Dana Owens and given her name, which means delicate and sensitive in Arabic, by a Muslim cousin at age 8. "Queen" came with the recording contract. "She is very culturally oriented, and there are a lot of kings and queens from Africa," said her mother, Rita Owens.

East Orange, where Latifah grew up, is a run-down, industrial city near Newark. Her parents divorced, and the family, headed by Mrs. Owens, moved into a project. "It wasn't as bad as you might imagine," said Latifah. "But a project can only get so good, because you're dealing with people with a different mentality, who may not care as much as you might about where you live."

By second grade, Latifah had been identifed as gifted, and skipped a grade. Though her mother was going to college and holding down a job, Latifah and her brother never felt like latchkey kids. Mrs. Owens (who taught art at Irvington High School near Newark) took her children to college with her; they quickly moved out of the projects and into a house.

Latifah started rapping in high school — she had already been singing at the nearby Shiloh Baptist Church — in a group called Ladies Fresh that performed at talent shows and hip-hop parties. In 1988, when she was 17, she was signed by Tommy Boy Records, a subsidiary of Warner Brothers. ■

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ACROSS

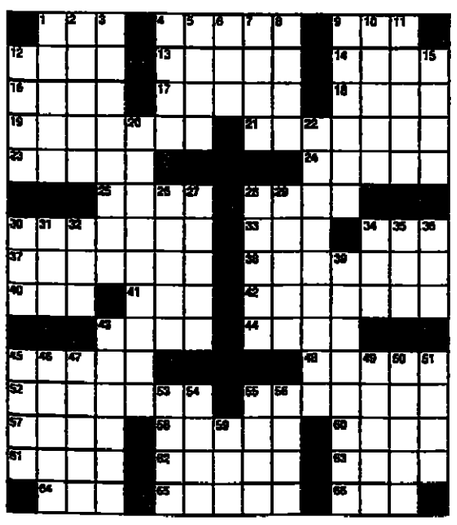
1 TV in Ottawa
4 Bargain
9 Book of the O.T.
12 Actress Gilbert
13 Hit hard
14 Depend
16 Soaked
17 Composer Bruckner
18 Writer Wiesel
19 Tourist's activity
21 With Gullikson, U.S. Open doubles champion: 1984
23 Explorer Sven ——
24 Racing V.I.P.
25 Opera by Salieri
28 U.S.N. bigwigs
30 Michelangelo, to Lorenzo
33 R.P.I. room
34 Wonderment
37 Charlatan
38 Clytemnestra's son
40 Jenny
41 Skid-row habitué
42 Town criers, in a way
43 Monetary unit of Chile
44 Star in Draco
45 Kind of vein
48 Type of orange
52 A doubles runner-up: 1990
55 A style of music
57 —— Eireann
58 Parts of wheels
60 Lay —— (flatter)
61 Seed of an invention
62 Ways' companion
63 Alliance acronym
64 Call-up org.
65 Janis of films
66 Honshu bay

DOWN

1 Valsya, e.g.
2 Like a Bostonian's A
3 Darling of tennis: 1991
4 Team of oxen
5 Sharp taste
6 "Laborare —— orare"
7 Source of energy
8 Laptev feeder
9 Dresses up
10 Monica of tennis
11 Breathing
12 Waist cincher
15 Class-ring inscription
20 Cross
22 Sawyer's trade
26 Exchange premiums
27 Right-hand page
28 Don Ho's welcome
29 Threw down the gauntlet
30 Garbanzo's cousin
31 Broadway's "6 —— Riv Vu"
32 Goddess of abundance
34 Expanse west of Eur.
35 United
36 Ar chaser
39 A winner: 1990
43 Cities in Kan. and Italy
45 Grayish blue color: Comb. form
46 Heaps
47 Creepers
49 Gerulaitis of tennis
50 Throw a tantrum
51 Comedian who will succeed Carson
53 Baptize
54 Figure skater's feat
55 Painter Guido ——
56 S African fox
59 —— Palmas

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	O	M	I	C		I	C	E	R		K	E	A	S
A	L	A	M	O		N	O	D	E		I	L	L	E
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S	O	M	E	R	S	E	T	M	A	U	G	H	A	M
			C	A	D	E		I	N	J	U	R	Y	
O	P	E	N	E	D		S	A	N	T	A			
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M	A	X	W	E	L	L	A	N	D	E	R	S	O	N
A	R	I	A		L	O	D	E		H	A	L	V	E
H	E	I	R		A	N	N	A		A	V	O	I	D
A	R	I	D		H	E	E	D		W	E	E	D	S



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WEEKEND



Originated in World War II, Quonset huts became homes for many after the war.

Shed a Tear for Quonset Hut

by Christopher Reynolds

IN a dark corner of the Naval Construction Battalion Museum in Port Hueneme, California, two metal models stand uncelebrated and undecorated. They are Quonsets, and this should have been their year.

The Quonset hut, shelter to the soldier, refuge for the frugal landowner and fixture on the United States's architectural landscape, turns 50 this summer. And to mark the corrugated metal structure's golden anniversary, military leaders, housing officials and architecture experts from California to Washington have planned . . .

Nothing.

Nothing at the Virginia research office of the Army Corps of Engineers, where the historian Martin K. Gordon confesses that "the Quonset hut hasn't really leaped to mind."

Nothing at the Great Lakes Steel Corp. in Detroit, which once led the world in Quonset production.

And nothing at the National Building Museum in Washington, although curator David Chase offers condolences.

The Quonset hut is "a fabulous example of American ingenuity and can-do spirit and productive power," says Chase, who will include a hut in a World War II exhibit planned for 1993 or 1994. "It's an example of what this nation can achieve when it gets its ducks in a row."

Committed Quonset people, when you can find them, talk about simplicity, utility and durability, and it's hard to argue with them. But Quonset people are usually a quiet minority. No wonder. Their building of choice has become the Gerald Ford of American architecture: unique in history yet derided, ignored and forgotten by millions.

The Port Hueneme museum at least offers a glimpse of Quonset culture. There is the museum building itself, a Quonset-based hybrid that dates to 1947 or before. There are those two models, and above them there's a 1944 Navy Quonset construction manual. "It's not the sexiest exhibit," says the museum director Vincent A. Transano. But you can't commemorate the Navy's builders without a mention of Quonset huts.

ACROSS the United States there are churches, banks, theaters, offices, barns, schools, homes and bowling alleys in Quonset huts.

By all accounts, the British Nissen hut, a similarly shaped military structure, served as inspiration. But by some accounts, the original inspiration should be traced to the cylindrical "long houses" devised by the Narragansett Indians at least 300 years before.

The Quonset's name, at least, is an open-and-shut case. Most development work was done at Quonset Point Naval Air Station in Rhode Island. The first huts were shipped from there in June 1941.

When the United States entered the war six months later, the Quonset went into mass production like no other structure in architectural history. Huts were shipped to Africa, Guam and Newfoundland. Most versions were 20 feet by 48 feet.

Between 1941 and 1946, the Navy made or bought more than 160,000 Quonset structures — screened huts for the South Pacific, insulated huts for Northern Europe. Huts for storage, for mess halls, for hospitals, for latrines. The Army used them, too.

"The arch structure is really great. It carries a lot of weight and you can put it up quickly," says museum director Transano. "But the problem is, if you have square things to put up, as you approach the ceiling, you begin losing space."

By 1946, Quonsets were being shipped back to the United States to relieve housing shortages faced by returning veterans. But Navy procurers were already casting their eyes upon another prefabricated structure. The Butler building, another product of civilian contractors, had more corners, fewer curves, and hence clear storage superiority over the Quonset. Soon, Navy orders were going out for Butlers instead of Quonsets.

Buckminster Fuller's geodesic dome, devised well before the Quonset, won its inventor a reputation as a visionary genius. But are there as many domes on this planet today as there are Quonsets?

The writer Tim Clark, pondering the Quonset in Yankee magazine, has suggested that it "may be the most common and widespread single structure in the world." ■

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Movie Posters and the Telegraphic Image

by Laurel Graeber

LOS ANGELES — "Movie posters are really the last poster art form in the United States," says Anthony Goldschmidt, president of Intralink Film Graphic Design, a Los Angeles company. In Hollywood's heyday, posters were likely to capitalize on emotion-drenched images of leading ladies and men, such as Vivien Leigh, eyes half-closed, draped around Clark Gable for "Gone With the Wind." Or they may have tried to encapsulate a film, as in the posters for 1950s westerns, which were likely to feature herds of cowboys galloping into the sunset.

Today, however, movie posters have become telegraphic rather than panoramic. "The old 'tell 'em the story' approach for the graphic and print symbols for a film has really changed," says Greg Morrison, president of marketing for MGM-Pathé. Because potential audiences see snippets of a film's plot in commercials and trailers, the posters are free to astonish and tease.

Whether the visual draw is Robin Hood with a blazing arrow or the Terminator on a motorbike, "a single image," Goldschmidt says, "is often the most provocative way of getting attention."

Now the single image predominates — as in the photograph of Jodie Foster and Anthony Hopkins with huge moths plastered over their mouths (the startling juxtaposition appeared nowhere in "The Silence of the Lambs") or of the entwined hands of a black man and a white woman for "Jungle Fever." Both advertising graphics seemed to say everything — and nothing — about the movies they purported to sell.

Frequently, such arresting and slightly obscure images are replacing cluttered, less subtle campaigns. Universal's original design for "Jungle Fever" involved photographs of the stars, Wesley Snipes and Annabella Sciorra. "We shot pictures of Annabella sucking on Wesley's finger and him doing the same to her," says Art Sims, owner of 11:24 Design Advertising in Los Angeles, which specializes in marketing films about blacks. But when Sciorra vetoed the photographs, the director, Spike Lee, and the studio reconsidered.

"WE felt this might have been too much for some people to handle," says Sims. "We decided to go for the more subtle approach." He acknowledges that the picture of the clasped hands pays homage both to Benetton's advertisements for clothing and the Look magazine photography of the 1960s. "The image was meant to say a lot," he notes. "The fingers can represent the members of the two different families. And the interlocking hands have a sexual feeling, too."

But while today's teaser campaigns are more visually dramatic, they are not the first to use a single, enigmatic message. According to Richard Koszarski, curator of film for the Museum of the Moving Image in New York City, the teaser campaign goes as far back as the 1920 release in Germany of "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari." "Posters came out in advance that simply said, 'You must become Caligari,'" Koszarski says. "A few weeks later came the movie."







Some of the current approaches to film posters.

Current posters go for more than just intrigue — they can be inspired by high culture. The death's head on the back of the "Silence" moth, for instance, was made up of the naked bodies of women, an idea that the director, Jonathan Demme, borrowed from a Salvador Dali photograph. And the mirrored sunglasses worn by the stars in the advertising image for "Postcards From the Edge" was the director Mike Nichols's homage to David Hockney, who frequently uses swimming-pool reflections in his art.

The Hollywood Reporter, which sponsors the annual Key Art Awards for movie-advertising art, presented a best-of-show award in the poster-print category to "The Silence of the Lambs" in July. "You could have done just a great head shot of Jodie for 'Silence,'" says Rick Lynch, senior art director of Dazu, the Los Angeles company that executed the film's campaign. "But this was a chilling piece that became very sexy and symbolically significant. Everyone in the film had something to hide." It was also a reference to the psychopathic killer who bred moths and inserted them in the throats of his victims.

Yet filmmakers are not free to be as arty as they please. Even in the absence of stars, studios must justify the considerable creative expense — anywhere from $15,000 to more than $100,000 — that goes into the poster, known in industry parlance as the one-sheet.

"It is the single most expensive, angst-ridden, labor-intensive piece of advertising developed for the movie," says Joel Wayne, senior vice-president of advertising for Warner Brothers. Not only must it please the distributor, but, if the film is to be rated, the advertising must pass the scrutiny of the Motion Picture Association of America, whose guidelines won't allow a movie poster to show excessive blood, or a child in danger or, for that matter, to offend anyone.

Thus advertisements for "Thelma and Louise" do not so much as hint at the film's darker drama. "The scene that drives it is an attempted rape, and you really need the 15 or 20 minutes that precede it to get to know the characters," says Goldschmidt. "We don't have the capacity to build to that in an ad, so we decided to be true to the warmer side of the film" — with a poster that initially showed what appeared to be a vacation Polaroid of the two women smiling against a backdrop of desert skies.

To gauge audience reaction in advance, one-sheets are almost invariably test-marketed. Universal, for instance, had planned to use the lovers' hands only as a lead-in to the advertising for "Jungle Fever," and to replace the original poster with the photograph of the stars that appears in the newspaper ad. "The hands tested so well, we decided to keep them," says Art Sims.

Still, the making of movie posters is far from an exact science. No one can research and package a film with the same commercial savvy that is applied to a new toothpaste. "Ours is much more a traditional circus," says Morrison, the marketing head at MGM. "You have to produce it and take it to town — and then hope that people will want to see the elephant." ■

Laurel Graeber, who has written about the arts for various publications, wrote this for The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS AGENDA

AUSTRIA

Vienna

Museum des 20. Jahrhunderts (tel: 78.25.50). To Sept. 8: "Marta Pan: Sculptures." Strongly geometrical sculptures of this classic modernist and former colleague of Le Corbusier.

BELGIUM

Brussels

Palais Royal (tel: 513.07.70). To Sept. 15: "Eight Centuries of Art and History" includes works of the greatest Belgian artists in history.

BRITAIN

Cardiff

National Museum of Wales (tel: 397.951). To Sept. 29: "The Celts in Wales," an exhibition in the frame of "Celtica 1991," a year-long celebration of Wales's Celtic heritage, which includes festivals.

London

Accademia Italiana (tel: 225.3474). To Sept. 8: "Casting an eye on Italy:" Recreation of 19th and 20th century towns, cities and waterways through decorative cast-iron artefacts and paintings. Shown in the Accademia's galleries and gardens.

Barbican Art Gallery (tel: 588.9023). To Sept. 4: "Songlines:" The most comprehensive exhibition of Aboriginal art from Australia yet shown in Britain.

Tate Gallery (tel: 821.1313). To Sept. 1: "Turner and His Contemporaries:" Oil sketches from nature. To Sept. 15: Largest-ever retrospective of works by the English landscape painter, John Constable.

Oxford

Ashmolean Museum (tel: 278.000). To Sept. 15: Contemporary Chinese painting by Wang Jianan.

CANADA

Ottawa

National Gallery of Canada (tel: 990.1985). To Sept. 10: "Qamanittuaq: The Art of Baker Lake:" Works by Canadian Inuit artists.

DENMARK

Herning

Kunstmuseum (tel: 97.12.10.33). To Sept. 15: Retrospective of paintings by the Italian neo-Dadaist and Conceptual Piero Manzoni.

FRANCE

Bordeaux

Musée d'Art Contemporain (tel: 56.44.16.35). To Sept. 29: "Tropical Arguments" features two major installations by Daniel Buren whose work incorporates the surroundings in which it is presented.

Fréjus

Fondation Daniel Templon (tel: 94.40.76.30). To Sept. 29: 72 international artist are represented in the exhibition "Contemporary Sculpture Since 1970."

Nice

Musée National Message Biblique Marc Chagall (tel: 93.81.75.75). To Oct. 7: "Gustave Moreau et la Bible." Paintings by Moreau, who wanted anonymity for these works, based on the theme of the Bible.

Paris

Institut du Monde Arabe (tel: 40.51.38.38). To Sept. 7: Four contemporary Moroccan painters incorporate traditional art forms. To Sept. 8: Reconstruction of ten fairy tales and legends through the photos of Ali Moberek.

Musée des Arts de la Mode (tel: 42.60.32.14). To Sept. 9: Fashion photographs and portraits, taken between 1930 and 1960, by Horst P. Horst. Includes portraits of Marlene Dietrich, Coco Chanel, Gertrude Stein and Salvador Dali.

Trianon de Bagatelle (tel: 45.01.20.10). To Sept. 8: 64 paintings, done at the time of the impressionists, by four Romanian artists painters. From the National Art Museum of Bucarest.

Ludwigsburg

Ludwigsburger Festspiele (tel: 94.96.10). To Sept. 29: International festival with opera, ballet, musicals, choir music and jazz.

GREECE

Athens

Odeon Herode Atticus (tel: 322.1459). To Sept. 16: The Athens Festival with performances by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre and the State Theatre of Northern Greece.

HONG KONG

Hong Kong

Exhibition Hall, Central City Hall (tel: 327.0942). To Sept. 1: Giant color photographs by Zhuang Xiao Ming



F. Delpech/expoMusic

"Dominant-Dominated:" A 1,465 square meter space by the French architect Daniel Buren, in Bordeaux, France.

Reims

Les Flâneries Musicales d'Eté (tel: 26.47.25.69). To Sept. 5: Organized with the Yehudi Menuhin Foundation, concerts feature young European talents.

GERMANY

Cologne

Museum Ludwig (tel: 221.23.79). To Sept. 8: "Max Ernst — A Rendezvous of Friends." Examination of the seminal artist's position in 20th century art juxtaposes major works by Ernst with those of peers ranging from Arp to Miro.

Frankfurt

Alte Oper Frankurt (tel: 13.40.400). To Sept. 29: The 10th Frankfurt Festival includes performances by the Gustav Mahler Youth Orchestra, Yo Yo Ma and the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Historisches Museum (tel: 212.355.99). To Sept. 8: "The History of Mickey Mouse in Painting." Exhibition explores Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck's place in the history of art.

of Buddhist sculpture at various remote monasteries and cave-temples in Shanxi Province, China. Show then travels to 6 sites in Hong Kong before going to Kyoto, Japan in October.

IRELAND

Dublin

Arnott's Exhibition Centre (tel: 721.111). To Sept. 14: The traveling "World Press Photo Exhibition" features recent international photos as well as a retrospective of past winners of the yearly competition for press photographers.

RHA Gallagher Gallery (tel: 612.558). To Sept. 8: "EspaCe 91:" Major exhibition of new and progressive developments in sculpture, including a survey of contemporary Irish works.

ITALY

Asolo

Asolo Musica (tel: 950.150). To Sept. 22: The 13th International Chamber Music Festival celebrates the centenary of Prokofiev's birth.

Padua

Museo degli Eremitani (tel: 875.1153). To May 17, 1992: "From Bellini to Tintoretto." Over 200 paintings by 14th and 15th century Paduan masters.

Prato

Museo d'Arte Contemporanea (tel: 57.06.20). To Sept. 9: 9 Contemporary Dutch artists.

JAPAN

Tokyo

Hara Museum of Contemporary Art (tel: 3445.0651). To Sept. 16: Prints by American pop artist Roy Lichtenstein.

NETHERLANDS

The Hague

Haags Gemeentemuseum (tel: 338.1111). To Sept. 15: "Jack B. Yeats: The Late Paintings." Oil paintings by Yeats (1871-1957), younger brother of poet W. B. Yeats, in a style close to expressionism.

SPAIN

Barcelona

Fundació Joan Miró (tel: 329.1908). To Sept. 15: Joint exhibition includes paintings, illustrated books and photographs by German experimental artist Otto Alfred Wolgang Schulze and installations by Italian "transvanguard artist" Enzo Cucchi.

SWITZERLAND

Geneva

Petit Palais (tel: 46.14.33). To Dec. 31: Paintings by 18 Swiss masters of the 20th century.

Lucerne

International Festival of Music (tel: 23.52.72). To Sept. 11: This year's themes are Swiss music and Swiss interpreters. Mozart, Dvorak and Prokofiev. The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra performs on Aug. 31 with Claudio Abbado conducting.

Montreux

Montreux-Vevey Music Festival (tel: 963.54.50). To Sept. 25: Othmar Schoeck's opera "Venus," the Dresden Staatskapelle and the La Scala Orchestra are featured in the 46th annual festival.

UNITED STATES

Chicago

Art Institute (tel: 443.3500). To Sept. 8: "Degenerate Art: The Fate of the Avant-Garde in Nazi Germany." The re-creation of a 1937 Munich art show as well as the atmosphere of cultural life at that time.

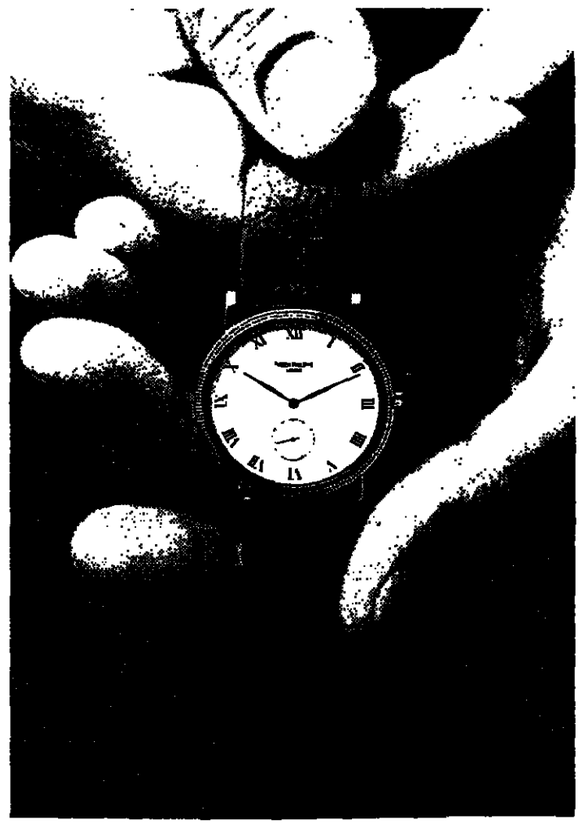
Los Angeles

J. Paul Getty Museum, Malibu (tel: 459.7611). To Sept. 29: "Monasteries and Manuscripts," with works from Coptic Egypt and Byzantium as well as Romanesque Europe, explores how copying, writing and illuminating manuscripts played a central role in European culture.

New York

Asia Society (tel. 288.6400). To Sept. 8: "The Here and the Hereafter: Images of Paradise in Islamic Art." Includes 51 objects and 12 photo-panels created between the 9th and 19th centuries.

WHEN you first handle a Patek Philippe, you become aware that this watch has the presence of an object of rare perfection.
We know the feeling well. We experience it every time a Patek Philippe leaves the hands of our craftsmen.
You can call it pride. For us it lasts a moment; for you, a lifetime.
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And if we may draw a conclusion from five generations of experience, it will be this: choose once but choose well.
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NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued on Page 15)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 128

AM Intl pf	AllenGrp	AmGvinPrf	AHome	ArmWin	BlkHillCp
AmerHome	AmPwr 7.40pf	ArkaPL pf	Autozone n	BlkHillSo pf	BrstMySq pf
ArrowE pf	AshlndCoal	BastonEd	CSX Cp	ChileFd	CoastSvFn
BlfshTT	CPC Intl	Chiquita	Conrail	ChileTel	CopperTire
CPC Intl	CmtrCred	DiatCp pf	Enron	CmtrCrd pf	CrtrCrsAm
ChileTel	DiatCp pf	Enron	FshrmstB p	DeltaFood	DuPont pfE
Comelnc	FshrmstB p	Genesco Inc	HanJhn Sec	FabriCtr s	EastHmeLn
DetE 2.50pf	Genesco Inc	HanJhn Sec	HlthEsty	FirstFed	FrMcRscP
EmrpMax n	HlthEsty	HlPwr 7.56pf	IowaIIGE	GlaxoHld	Gotschalk
Fingrhut	HlPwr 7.56pf	IowaIIGE	LIL Cp	Handleman	HannaCo
FrmHrne	IowaIIGE	LIL Cp	MBNA n	HmeDs s	HouEls s
HQ Hlth	LIL Cp	MBNA n	McDonld	IllPw 6.60 pf	InterRes
Harley	MBNA n	McDonld	MetEd pf	IowaIIGE	IntlCp pf
IllinoisCtrl	McDonld	MetEd pf	MunlInsFd	LIL Cp pfK	LIL Cp pfK
IntlSpcl n	MetEd pf	MunlInsFd	NatlEdu	ManhatnNt	ManhatnNt
Kmart pf	NatlEdu	NatlEdu	PWL 8.60 wt	MetEd pf	MetEd wt
Luxottica	PWL 8.60 wt	PWL 8.60 wt	PhilEl 7.65pf	MolecBiosy	MexicoFd
MatsuH pf	PhilEl 7.65pf	PhilEl 7.65pf	Rissell	MvlenLab	Mull Oman
MarPri s	Rissell	Rissell	Sensormtc	OhPw 7.65pf	OhEd 9.12pf
MolecBiosy	Sensormtc	Sensormtc	SmMer s	Pfizer s	PetrleStr
MvlenLabs	SmMer s	SmMer s	SwstPSvc	RelmLasse	ReadNY pf
Schmdt n	Swstpsvc	SwstPSvc	SymplTch	Schmdt n	Schlumbrg
Singer n	SymplTch	TECO Ener	Tecr Sym	Singer n	Showboat
SkiFdSk	TECO Ener	Toys'rUs	Toys'rUs	SkiFdSk	SportanCo
Stgco	Toys'rUs	USXMar n	Unis 6M pf	Stgco	Symtec s
Tidewtr	USXMar n	Xerox 3.65pf	Xerox 4.25pf	Tidewtr	TmpInfrEms
UGI	Xerox 3.65pf			UGI	Tri Cont
Westvaco				Westvaco	WestpacBk pf
					ZweigTotl

NEW LOWS 4

CinnBell	Gulf Resrc	PlacerDome s	SuaveShoe

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 21

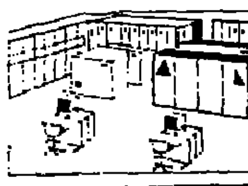
AmTr-ohase sc	AmTr-mark prm	Astrotech		Biopharm
Bombay n	CalFdGy	CalCoCo g		CondaWineA
CasMAP pf	Courtaulds	DWEIec		Digicon wt
Diskcon n	GenevDrg	KlrayCp		NPC wt
Omatic	PGE 7.96pfM	PerkCo s		ProtCare
RevelMon n				

NEW LOWS 8

Bairstrine s	GoVideo	Harvey Gr	Intermark
Jupitrind	Lasind	Telesphere	vtTrnsco8

Know More — Ultra-High Speed Super Computer.

Herald Tribune.
BUSINESS/FINANCE
** FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1991


Innovative Results From HITACHI

WALL STREET WATCH

The Triton Phenomenon: Gambling on a Bonanza

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service

DALLAS — The remarkable surge in the price of Wall Street's hottest stock of 1991, Triton Energy Corp., appeared to have halted earlier this week. The shares, after closing at a record $47.125 last Friday, lost more than $8, including a plunge of $6.375 Tuesday.

But Wednesday, the shares jumped $2.25, to $41.25, after Triton announced the sale of new stock to help pay for drilling in a Colombian oil field that has aroused investor excitement. Fully 1.4 million shares traded on the New York Stock Exchange. On Thursday, however, the stock slipped back to close at $39.

An independent oil company, Triton Energy was a financial cripple last winter. It had losses in each of the last five years, including $54.8 million in financial 1990. Its shares traded at $4 last December. It auctioned $166 million in assets to pay bank debt and interest on debt issues.

Excitement centers on the Cuisiana oil field in Colombia.

The asset sales kept alive Triton's hopes for a big discovery in the oil field in the foothills of the Andes east of Bogota, where Triton first struck oil in 1988. By early spring, Triton voiced more optimism after promising results from a well test, and the stock traded above $16.

Since mid-July, when the biggest partner in the field, British Petroleum Co., declared that its well tests indicated a "world class" discovery there, the value of Triton shares has soared.

Some analysts estimate that the Cuisiana field, as it is known, could amount to more than 3 billion barrels, which would make it the biggest oil field discovered in the Western Hemisphere since Alaska's Prudhoe Bay, with its 10 billion barrels, was listed as a giant in 1968.

Investor excitement has focused mostly on Triton, rather than its larger partners in the field, British Petroleum and Total-Compagnie Française des Pétroles, because Triton's proven reserves are far smaller than the others' and thus would grow by a far larger percentage if the Colombia reserves panned out.

TRITON reported 55 million barrels of proven oil reserves for financial 1991, which ended May 31. In contrast, BP's proven reserves exceeded 4 billion barrels at the end of 1990.

Triton owns 20 percent of the Cuisiana field. BP, which bought its holding from Triton in 1988, and Total each own 40 percent stakes. Each of the three stakes would be halved if oil were produced, because the Colombian national oil company has rights to 50 percent of production.

Investors, in effect, are gambling that the field holds nearly 4 billion barrels, based on Triton's closing price Wednesday. Figuring the value of proven reserves at $3 a barrel, Triton's share of the field would have to equal 375 million barrels, or 10 percent of a total field of 3.75 billion barrels, to justify the current price.

The company has the equivalent of 31.7 million shares outstanding, after buying back preferred stock and zero-coupon debentures earlier this summer, and assuming the sale announced Wednesday of another 3 million shares is completed. More than half of Triton's common-share price, or more than $20, was added after BP enhanced Triton's prospects by delivering its bullish outlook to analysts in London on July 12.

Last week, Triton's shares soared by $10, as rumors spread that the company was negotiating to sell its stake to BP, Elf Aquitaine, Arco and others. Triton executives denied those rumors.

Thomas Driscoll, an oil analyst at Salomon Brothers who rated Triton shares a "buy" after the BP announcement, pulled back last week, changing the rating to "hold." He viewed the stock as over-priced once it exceeded $40 a share. Mr. Driscoll told Salomon brokers Tuesday that Triton's assessment of the Cuisiana field, disclosed in a government filing last Friday, was disappointing, according to Bloomberg Business News. Some other analysts, including Monroe Helm, of Morgan Stanley, had earlier said the stock could reach $60 a share.

BCCI's Victims: 'It Does Not Seem Fair'

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

BRADFORD, England — The people accused of engineering the fraud that brought down Bank of Credit & Commerce International reside in various states of luxury, from a villa in Karachi, Pakistan, to a hotel suite in Abu Dhabi to a yacht in the south of France.

But the victims are in places like Bradford, an old industrial city in northern England where Mohammed Aslam Choudary sadly surveys his idle workshop.

It used to employ up to 60 people stitching bed sheets, pillowcases and quilts, more than 10,000 sets a week. Now the shop floor is deserted save for a few barren tables, unattended sewing machines and a dejected Mr. Choudary, one of BCCI's former customers.

"The innocent people — depositors and small businesses — did not have anything to do with the fraud, yet we are the ones getting hurt," said Mr. Choudary, 40, a Pakistani immigrant. "It does not seem fair."

His company, Greatmade Ltd., got its trade financing from BCCI to pay for the cloth it imported from Pakistan. It also had about £8,300 (about $14,000) deposited at the local branch.

The bedding producer cannot obtain financing at another bank until British regulators sort through BCCI's customer accounts, a process likely to take months and to threaten the survival of Greatmade, which is losing orders and the equivalent of $20,000 a month.

The stories of BCCI's former customers differ in detail, but the theme is similar: Unlike the United States, where a generous deposit-insurance program has socialized the financial burden, bank failures mean personal hardship in most other countries, although they are generally rarer than in America.

Britain's deposit insurance covers only 75 percent of the losses on an account, up to a maximum of £15,000. In the United States, accounts up to $100,000 are insured.

BCCI had more than 40,000 depositors in Britain, and it is the Asian business community, whose members were among the bank's biggest depositors, that has felt most of the pain. C.B. Patel, the editor of Asian Business magazine, estimates that 20,000 Asian businesses may be in danger because of the seizure of BCCI in July.

'We are the ones getting hurt.'
Mohammed Choudary, owner of a small business in Bradford.

Having come to Britain in the postwar years, Indian and Pakistani immigrants now run thousands of news agents, restaurants, shops and garment makers.

Many of these entrepreneurs have been hurt directly because they had accounts at the bank. Yet even those businesses that did not bank at BCCI are often suffering because their customers did.

Founded by a Pakistani entrepreneur, BCCI was the bank of choice for members of the Asian community, often shunned by traditional British banks.

At BCCI they found a welcome, people who looked like they did, spoke their language and understood their problems.

For lending when others would not, BCCI charged higher interest rates on commercial loans than other banks. In keeping with its aggressive approach to growth, BCCI offered higher rates on deposits. "But for most Asians, the real reason for going to BCCI was the social links," Mr. Patel said.

Nowhere would that be more true than in Bradford, a city of 460,000 people where the economy is in transition from the textile industry to services, tourism and high technology. It has one of the highest concentrations of Asians of any British city, with 45,000 Muslims, 9,000 Hindus and 9,000 Sikhs.

Many of the Asian immigrants arrived in the late 1950s and early 1960s to work the night shifts in the textile mills. The immigrants stayed after the mills closed, setting up small businesses while their children attended universities and went into the professions.

In Bradford, the victims of the BCCI scandal are often bitter about the way government officials shut down the bank, leaving depositors, borrowers and former BCCI employees in the lurch. It is a bitterness echoed among BCCI's customers worldwide, who tend to be

See BCCI, Page 12

Crisis Deepens As Milan Delays Stock Settlement

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — The Milan bourse was plunged into a crisis Thursday as its growing stock scandal forced the postponement of the August trading account and the liquidation of a third firm caught up in the affair.

The Italian bourse regulatory body, Consob, said that Friday's settlement, when traders clear their monthly accounts with each other, would be postponed until further notice. The suspension concerns all stock trades made during the August account.

"The postponement is going to cause a nuisance," said one trader. "Foreign investors will incur a foreign-exchange risk and domestic players will have their funds blocked."

The postponement came after two stockbrokers were unable to deliver 70 billion lire ($53 million) worth of stocks deposited as collateral for broker loans at Banque Duménil Leblé (Suisse) SA.

Duménil, a small fund-management company owned by the Italian financier Carlo De Benedetti, says it does not hold the stocks anymore. It says that Dominion Trust, a Turin-based financial-services company, ordered their transfer to another bank without its knowledge.

Mr. De Benedetti claims Dominion Trust was behind a fraudulent trading scheme that is being investigated by Swiss authorities.

A Geneva judge has ruled that Duménil Leblé was under no obligation to deliver the stock or the equivalent in cash pending the outcome of the investigation.

On Wednesday, three firms failed to deliver shares to the exchange, and have now been put into forced liquidation.

The latest was the Milan commission house Misafin SpA, which was ordered to close its books Thursday, shortly before Consob announced the postponement. Two brokerages, Studio Adorno of Milan and Studio Montalcini in Turin, went into liquidation on Wednesday.

All three now face the forcible sale of their assets to buy shares that can be used to close unmatched bargains.

Misafin's collapse added another twist to the scandal: it is controlled by a unit of the Turin-based Dominion Trust, which was alleged by Duménil to be running the alleged fraud.

Dominion has denied any wrongdoing whatsoever and officials of the company were unavailable for comment on Thursday.

Analysts doubted that the postponement of the settlement would have a long-term impact on the market.

Massimo Verducci, an analyst at the brokerage Studio Pastorino, said that foreign investors had not been very active in the past month and he expected the settlement to take place within a few days.

Consob said a new closing date would be set once the liquidation of the three firms was under way and further details were available.

Since the scandal erupted, trading volumes on the bourse have dwindled to around 50 billion lire a day, about one-quarter of what normally changes hands in a busy session.

Traders and analysts said volumes would continue to dwindle until the affair was sorted out. Some warned that the scandal would further harm the image of the Milan exchange, which has been hit by several scandals recently.

The exact mechanism of the complex fraud involving Duménil is still unclear, but sources who claim an intimate knowledge of the affair say it relied on a series of share transfers linking Canada, Switzerland and Italy.

The scandal has prompted calls for the introduction of cash settlement, under which shares are paid for the same day as they are traded, to replace the current monthly account system.

Under wide-ranging financial reform laws in Italy, selected stocks are expected to begin screen-based trading, as the first step toward a more automated market.

Brokers and regulators have said the start of screen trading would be the ideal opportunity to move toward cash settlement.

(Reuters, AP)

Japan Brokers Detail Ties to Crime Boss

Former Executives of Nomura and Nikko Tell of Long-Term Relationship

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In parliamentary testimony on the recent string of stock market scandals, the former top executives of Nomura Securities and Nikko Securities admitted Thursday to much closer and longer-term ties to a well-known organized crime boss than had been acknowledged before.

In addition, the executives said for the first time that top officials at the two brokerage houses had condoned the improper practice of compensating some customers for stock market losses. That admission is likely to increase demands for reform of the scandal-plagued securities industry and to damage the reputations of the firms.

Lending drama to the hearings was the fact that they were the first at which sworn testimony had been taken since the former prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, testified during the Recruit scandal in May 1989. In that influence-peddling scandal a number of top politicians were implicated and the then-prime minister, Noboru Takeshita, was forced to resign, a bit of history that underscored how devastating the current series of scandals has been for the credibility of Japan's stock market and financial industry.

There were no bombshells dropped at Thursday's testimony. But the disclosures added weight to suspicions that the scandals involved longstanding patterns of behavior in the Japanese stock market.

It was disclosed earlier that Nomura, the world's largest brokerage house, and Nikko, the third-largest, each provided through affiliates more than $100 million in financing to a notorious gangster, Susumu Ishii. Part of the financing was provided by purchasing what they knew to be worthless memberships in a country club controlled by Mr. Ishii, who reportedly used the money to launch a share-manipulation scheme involving Tokyu Corp., a large railroad and real estate concern.

The Justice Ministry has said there is a criminal investigation under way of whether Nomura conspired with Mr. Ishii to manipulate Tokyu's share price.

The first to testify Thursday was Setsuya Tabuchi, who was forced to resign last month as chairman of Nomura but remains an advisor. Mr. Tabuchi said that Mr. Ishii had been introduced to Nomura in 1986 by a known *sokaiya*, another type of gangster who specializes in corporate extortion. Mr. Ishii was quickly taken to meet the head of Nomura's sales department, Takehiko Matsuda, who personally handled his account.

Asked the name of the sokaiya, Mr. Tabuchi stirred a round of chuckles when he commented, "I'm embarrassed, but up until yesterday I remembered his name, while today it does not seem to come to mind."

Mr. Tabuchi added that Nomura had acquired the worthless golf membership from Mr. Ishii's country club without even going to look at the facilities, seemingly confirming suspicions that the transaction was intended to conceal an improper payment to the mob.

Takuya Iwasaki, Nikko's former president, acknowledged that his firm had done business with Mr. Ishii, but said that it had not been active in promoting the rise in Tokyu shares, Reuters reported. "I don't believe Nikko was deeply connected with price surges of Tokyu shares," he said. "We did not recommend to Ishii that he buy Tokyu shares."

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Aug. 29

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.958	3.307	1.1263	0.3317	0.1508 *	—	5.476 *	1.288	1.4294 *	1.71	1.886 *
Brussels	35.8175	60.385	20.567	6.057	2.7589 *	18.2575	—	23.5425	0.261	31.3975	32.980 *
Frankfurt	1.7387	2.926	—	0.2946	0.134 *	0.8879	4.862 *	1.1452	1.2885 *	1.5215	1.608 *
London (a)	1.6855	—	2.9048	9.9678	2,183.50	3.3195	60.40	2.5485	230.46	1.9228	182.73
Madrid	108.84	182.847	62.353	18.334	8.339 *	55.289	3.0265	71.340	79.863 *	94.881	—
Milan	1,296.15	2,192.40	746.52	219.98	—	662.61	36.296	854.35	9.479	1,134.60	11.985
New York (b)	—	1.6834 a	1.7438	5.9195	1,301.90	1.9638	35.865	1.5205	137.13	1.1408	108.55
Paris	5.885	9.9725	3.395	—	0.4549 *	3.0144	0.1651	3.887	4.3188 *	5.3645	5.455 *
Tokyo	136.70	230.95	78.54	23.16	0.1054	69.77	3.8216	90.11	—	11.986	1.264
Toronto	1.1401	1.9198	0.6537	0.1925	0.876 *	0.5802	3.184 *	0.7481	0.8309 *	—	1.049 *
Zurich	1.5345	2.5442	0.8739	0.2576	0.1171 *	0.7759	4.251 *	—	1.1086 *	1.3260	1.4008 *
1 ECU	1.1834	0.6892	2.0538	6.9736	1,538.06	2.3133	42.2405	1.7946	161.708	1.3504	127.852
1 SDR	1.3384	0.7915	2.3336	7.8898	1,734.89	2.6163	47.7380	2.089	182.958	1.5194	144.60

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9740.0	Greek drac.	191.65	Mex. peso	3047.01	S. Afr. rand	2.856
Austral. $	1.2747	Hong Kong $	7.7605	N. Zealand $	1.7406	Soviet ruble*	0.5981
Austr. schil.	12.21	Indian rupee	25.90	Norw. krone	6.78	Swed. krona	6.30
Brazil cruz.	395.70	Indo. rupiah	1961.78	Phil. peso	26.46	Taiwan $	26.70
Chinese yuan*	5.3728	Irish £	0.6494	Port. escudo	148.40	Thai baht	25.71
Danish krone	6.698	Israeli shek.	2.32	Saudi riyal	3.7502	Turkish lira	4700.02
Egypt. pound	3.3078	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2908	Sing. $	1.72	UAE dirham	3.672
Fin. markka	4.2195	Malay. ring.	2.783	S. Kor. won	733.70	Venez. boliv.	59.34

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6851	1.6807	1.6742	Canadian dollar	1.1443	1.1470	1.1497
Deutsche mark	1.7410	1.7463	1.7515	Japanese yen	136.86	137.07	137.21
Swiss franc	1.5184	1.5213	1.5243				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Aug. 29

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	5 9/16-5 11/16	9 3/16-9 5/16	8-8⅛	10⅝-10 11/16	9-9 1/16	7½-7⅝	9⅝-9¾	7 1/16
2 months	5⅝-5¾	9⅛-9¼	7 15/16-8 1/16	10⅝-10 ¾	9⅛-9 ¼	7¼-7⅜	9 11/16-9 13/16	7 1/16
3 months	5⅝-5¾	9⅛-9¼	7 15/16-8 1/16	10 9/16-10⅝	9⅛-9 ¼	7⅛-7¼	9 11/16-9 13/16	7 1/16
6 months	5⅝-5¾	9 3/16-9 5/16	7⅞-8	10½-10 9/16	9⅛-9 ¼	6 15/16-7 1/16	9⅞-10	7⅜
1 year	5⅞-6	9⅜-9½	7⅝-7¾	10 ⅜-10½	9⅛-9 ¼	6⅞-6⅞	9⅞-10	7½

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Aug. 29

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	5½	5½
Prime rate	8½	8½
Federal funds	5⅝	5¾
Com paper 90-179 days	5.60	5.55
3-month Treasury bills	5.38	5.29
6-month Treasury bills	5.26	5.30
1-year Treasury bills	5.34	5.34
30-year Treasury bond	8.01	8.06
2-month CD's	5.20	5.30
3-month CD's	5.29	5.20
Japan		
Discount rate	5½	5½
Call money	7 7/16	7 15/32
1-month interbank	7 9/32	7 11/32
3-month interbank	N.Q.	7 5/32
Germany		
Discount rate	7½	7½
Lombard rate	9¼	9¼
Call money	8.95	9.15
1-month interbank	9.15	9.15
3-month interbank	9¼	9¼
6-month interbank	9.40	9.40
Britain		
Bank base rate	11.00	11.00
Call money	11⅛	11 1/16
3-month interbank	10 13/16	10⅞
6-month interbank	10 11/16	10 11/16
France		
Intervention rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	8⅞	9.00
1-month interbank	9 1/16	9 3/16
3-month interbank	9¼	9 7/16
6-month interbank	9 5/16	9⅜

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Aug. 29

1 month	5½ - 5⅝
2 months	5 9/16 - 5 11/16
3 months	5⅝ - 5¾
6 months	5¾ - 5⅞
1 year	5 15/16 - 6 1/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Aug. 29

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 5.41
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.538
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Aug. 29

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	354.35	354.15	— 1.00
Luxembourg	354.00	—	— 1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	354.93	353.59	— 2.14
Zurich	354.15	351.55	— 3.00
London	353.50	351.25	— 3.25
New York	—	351.45	— 2.70

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

OECD Sees Gain In U.K. Economy

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Cautiously optimistic that the worst of Britain's recession may be over and a modest recovery about to take hold, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development issued a report Thursday criticizing British policymakers for having operated in the dark because of faulty statistics.

The OECD secretariat's annual survey of Britain made frequent allusions to "persistent forecasting errors" resulting from "poor macroeconomic data" that had catapulted Britain back to the worst-performing nation in terms of inflation among the Group of Seven leading industrial powers.

The problem with Britain's economic data, OECD officials said in private conversations, was that it was often late and incomplete and therefore subsequently revised. The number of surveys and the questions they contained were reduced during the budget-cutting years when Margaret Thatcher was prime minister.

The view at the Central Statistical Office in Britain is that the problem has been addressed. With the agency reorganized and better financed "we are now confident we are better placed to produce macroeconomic statistics," said John Wright, a spokesman.

The quality of the data may now be less important, the OECD report indicated, since Britain linked the pound to the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System in October. This should provide "a powerful force to achieving lower inflation."

Whether it succeeds, the report said, "will depend crucially on the speed and durability of the shift in private-sector expectations and behavior patterns after two decades of floating exchange rates, as well as on the firmness of the authorities' commitment to the new exchange rate."

The study said "commitment to the new exchange-rate regime provides a guarantee that excessive domestic cost increases will not be validated by currency depreciation." It continued, "Labor and management should inevitably see the exchange-rate commitment as binding, and accept the link between pay, the competitive position of British firms and jobs."

The secretariat took issue with critics who charged the British government overpriced the pound when it entered the ERM at a central rate of 2.95 Deutsche marks, and that membership constrains the government from lowering interest rates to offset the recession.

Noting that prior to formal entry the pound had shadowed the mark at roughly 3 DM, rising to a peak of almost 3.3 DM, the OECD

See BRITAIN, Page 13

Incomes and Home Sales Declined in U.S. in July

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Personal income fell in July and sales of single-family homes dropped 8.5 percent, the Commerce Department reported Thursday. Both figures reversed rises of previous months.

Home sales had climbed in June after dropping steadily since the start of the year, but are still below 1988 levels. Personal income fell 0.1 percent, the first drop since January, although spending by consumers rose 0.4 percent, which meant they dug into savings.

Aubrey Zaffuto of AZ Advisory said declines in interest rates had played a major role in cutting personal income. This is because many of the elderly, who represent a strong part of the consumer sector, have their money in bank and money-market instruments, where yields have plummeted by up to 40 percent as the Federal Reserve Board tried to stimulate the economy by making loans cheaper.

Stephen Roach of Morgan Stanley & Co., an optimist on the U.S. economic recovery, pointed to rising consumption during recent months; but if personal income fails to rebound in August, "my antennae will go up," he said, because "the consumer certainly could be in trouble."

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Bruno Manetti S.P.A., Calzaturificio RE Marcello Marchionni di Marchionni L & C., Linea Paul Tissi, Calz. Marco Selva Sandro, F. Lli Marconi S.R.L., Mare S.R.L., Nello Nembro S.R.L., Calz. "Mara Calzaturificio Marin Giuseppe, Mario Rapagnani, Manoni S.N.C. Calzaturificio Marros, Calz. Marco di Mario Gaudenzi, Martini Osvaldo, MARZETTI-Calz. Calz. Ettore Masotti S.R.L., Master Sport S.R.L., Calzaturificio Matteozzi Ciccale S.R.L., Mc Kay, Calz. M.C.M. S.R.L. Mentha, Mediolanum International Meggiolaro, Franco, Melalo Adriana Merin S.P.A., Michel di Michielon S.R.L. di Serafino Minozzi, Miramare, Calzaturificio Mirella, Creazione Misa Calz. Moda di Fausto S.R.L., Moda Europa S.P.A., Moda Resy S.A.S., Moda S.A.S., Moderno Società Cooperativa A.R.L., Modex S.R.L., Monique S.R.L., Montecarlo di Fachini G.B & C., Montefion di Luigino Malloni, Montemarro Giancarlo, Moreo Junior S.R.L., Moretto Giuseppe, Calz. Giannico Mori, di Cannone G & C. SNC, Calzaturificio Nando Muzi di Muzi Nando & C. S.N.C., SRL, Nerini & C. S.P.A., New Export A.D.G., New Play Basket, Calz. Nik SDF Calzaturificio "Nilo" S.R.L., Calz. Novecento S.R.L., Nuova Creuser S.R.L. Export S.R.L., Nuova Rosella S.R.L., Calzaturificio Olimpica S.N.C. Export S.N.C., OR. MARCO di Marco Orsili e C. SAS. Oregon S.R.L. Osservatorio Angelo Gobbo & C. SNC, Giorgio Pacini SNC, Padana S.N.C. Padovanelle EXPORT di Alberto Pagni, Palex S.N.C., Calz. PAM S.P.A., Panoli S.R.L., Paola Colcone, Calz. Parker S.R.L., Creazione Parlanti, Calz. Paul S.R.L. Pegam di Pericani A. & G. SNC, IL PONTE S.P.A. THE BRIDGE, Calz. F. Lli S.A.S., Calzature Personal di Viozzi Pasquale & C. S.A.S., F. Lli Pesci, Piccole Donne S.R.L., Piccole Donne S.R.L., Calz. Pierbo S.P.A., Pirè S.R.L., Pinius F. Lli Caccia SNC, Piero Pollini & Piero Noe S.R.L., Calzaturificio Clo Portland's S.P.A., Pressing S.R.L., Prendin S.R.L., Quadrifoglio Shoes Co Ragal S.N.C., Calzaturificio Regain S.A.S. di Zenganni Giuseppe & C. Caovilla S.P.A., Calzaturificio Riant S.R.L., 4-R Dei F. Lli Righetto S.N.C., Erm Rinaldi S.R.L., Rizzi Shoes S.R.L., RM di Mazzante Riccardo. Calz. Roberta Calzaturificio Roby, Rogmal SRL by Brue S.P.A., Calz. Franco Romagnoli, Romani S.P.A., Romanini Creazioni S.A.S., Romanini Giuliano, ROMIT S.N.C. Calzaturificio Rosy S.R.L., Calz. Fratelli Rossetti S.P.A. Calzaturificio Rossi Ruggeri di Ruggeri Francesco & C. SNC. RUGGERI S.P.A., Calz. Ruggeri di di Giulio S.R.L., SAB Calzaturificio, Calzaturificio Saint Ferry S.P.A., Salmaso S.N.C., Calz. San Lorenzo S.P.A., SAMOA, San Mango S.P.A., Calzaturificio Gabriele & C. S.A.S., Consorzio Scarpa International "SI", Calz. cio Antonio Selecta S.R.L., Import - Export, Donna Serena S.R.L., Servizi Editoriali Riuniti S.R.L., Silvestro S.R.L., Calzaturificio Silvio S.P.A., Simoo S.P.A. Sirenella Ballin Franco & C. S.R.L., Calzaturificio Sino S.R.L., SM di Sandro Magli & C Solare S.R.L., Calz. Solari Coop. Ob. S.R.L., Calzaturificio Sonia Bettini di Spring S.R.L., Calz. Star Daniel S.R.L., Calzaturificio Stefano Dolci di Dolci Felici, Stibeni S.P.A., Stildevis S.P.A., Stilman, STILMODA S.R.L., Calzaturificio S.R.L., Studio Andrea B. Calz. SAB S.R.L., Calz. Styl Modella, Calz. Sultana Suter Mantellassi S.P.A., Calz. Susy S.R.L., Switzal Export di Willi Herbert & C. Tatiana S.R.L. di Bettini Arnaldo & C. F. Lli Taverna di Puldy Giuseppe, Tomn S.N.C., Frut-Tombolin S.R.L., Torretti S.R.L., Toscana S.N.C., Calzaturificio Action, Calz. Tosi Vannino S.R.L., Traiton S.R.L. Transporti e Spedizioni S.N.C., UGO Rossetti S.P.A., Umberto Ginocchietti, Uno Piu' Due S.R.L., S.N.C., Valbrenta S.R.L., Calz. Valbrunella S.P.A., Calzaturificio Valdadige Calzaturificio Valentina di Cipolletta & Melchiorre S.N.C., Calz. Valentine S.P.A., Calz. Valleverde S.P.A., Valmy Moda S.P.A., Calzaturificio Valmisa di Venanzi Claudio, Calzaturificio V.D.P. S.R.L., Calzaturificio Vebo S.P.A., Calz. Verbano S.P.A., Vialmin Mario, Calz. Vicini S.N.S., Vimark S.R.L., Visconti Pio SPA, Calz. Vito dei Conti S.R.L., Calzaturificio Volpato Benito, Calzaturificio Voltan S.R.L., Wailes S.R.L., Linea Wally's S.P.A., Calz., Yosho Khai - Sinagra, Calz. Yvonne, Zago & Marchiori S.R.L., Calz. Zamagni S.N.C. Lucentini di Zamagni Edoardo e Raschi Conc., Zanin, Ferdinando Zanotta, Zemar Nuova S.R.L., Calz. Rodolfo Zengarini S.R.L., Zeta di Zeta di Zulian Ivone, Zintala di Lattanzi Fabiana, Calzaturificio Nuovo Zetin S.R.L., Calzaturificio Zuin Franco S.R.L., Organizzazioni e associazioni: Consorzio Calzatura Italiana Alta Moda, A.N.C.I. Servizi S.R.L. Associazione Nazionale Calzaturifici Italiani, Associazione Promotori Vendite Calzature, Camera di Commercio di Venezia, Cesacu Consorzio Export One, Consorzio Calzatura Italiana Alta Moda, Consorzio Export Elpidiense, Consorzio Maestri Calzaturieri del Brenta, Consorzio Ecam, Consorzio Markexport, Polexport-Consorzio Promozionale per l'Esportazione, Regione Marche Assessorato Industria Artigianato, Unione Industriali del Fermano, Consorzio Vigevano Export

Subject to alteration · Stand 5 '91

MARKET DIARY

Blue Chips Decline On Profit-Taking

Reuters

NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks closed slightly lower Thursday as investors took profits on Wednesday's record-setting close.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 5.59 points to 3,049.64. On Wednesday, the 30-stock index had climbed to a new high of 3,055.23.

N.Y. Stocks

Among the broader market gauges, the NYSE composite index of all listed common stocks was down 0.05 point to 217.12. The Standard & Poor's composite index of 500 stocks was off 0.17 to 396.47.

Trading was subdued, as investors put most buying on hold until after the coming holiday weekend. Financial markets will be closed Monday for the Labor Day celebration.

New York Stock Exchange volume was 150 million shares, compared with 169.6 million Wednesday. Advancing issues edged out declines.

"There was little follow-through, and in fact, many people moved toward profit-taking," said Peter Davies at Nomura Securities.

The market ignored the steep rise in the bond market on speculation that lower interest rates are in the offing. The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond closed up 19/32 of a point, and its yield dropped to 8.01 percent from 8.06 percent.

The selling in blue chips failed to discourage smaller stocks, which posted another record close. The Nasdaq index ended at its seventh closing high in a row.

Among individual stocks, USX-Marathon gained 1⅛ to 33. Oppenheimer & Co. repeated a buy rating on it.

Shares of Philip Morris added ½ to 74⅝. Smith Barney repeated a buy rating after the company increased its dividend Wednesday.

Dollar Ends Higher After Big Purchases

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar rose on Thursday, overcoming weakness on reports of several big purchases.

Dealers said some investors who sold the dollar short, betting it would decline, closed out their positions, adding impetus to the rise.

Foreign Exchange

The dollar rose to 1.7438 Deutsche marks from 1.7385 and to 137.13 yen from 136.55. It also gained to 1.5235 Swiss francs from 1.5167 and to 5.9195 French francs from 5.9100, while the pound slipped to $1.6834 from $1.6908.

"This morning there was a reversal," said Kevin Weir, vice president of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. "First, a New York speculator sold dollar-mark and dollar-Swiss. But then a Swiss investor came in and bought dollars at 1.73 marks. It just tells us there's good buying at the low end of the range," he added.

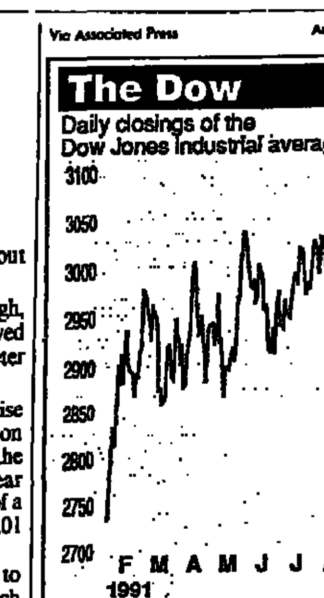
Earlier in London, the dollar overcame weakness to end slightly higher after a sharp rally was sparked by reports that an investor from the Middle East sold marks. In European trading, the dollar rose to 1.7435 DM from 1.7415.

Despite the rally, dealers said traders would be looking for opportunities to sell the dollar until there was clear evidence the U.S. economy was pulling out of recession.

"At the moment, the market is in the sort of mood that it needs something quite a bit better than expected to push the dollar back up again," said David Sawyer, vice president of foreign exchange at First National Bank of Chicago.

Economic data reported Thursday were mixed, and the market is looking ahead to the report on August unemployment, due Friday, Sept. 6., for a clue to Federal Reserve Board's monetary policy. Weak employment numbers could encourage the Fed to push interest rates lower.

Via Associated Press Aug. 29



IHT

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
USXMar n	38137	33⅛	32¼	33	+1⅛
IBM	22198	95⅞	94	95⅝	+1⅛
Foxmyr n	20032	15⅛	14½	15	
RJR Nb n	17486	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
PhilMr	16487	74⅝	74⅛	74⅝	+ ½
AT&T	15735	38⅝	38½	38⅝	
CnStor	15357	8⅝	7¾	8⅝	+ ⅜
Unisys	14684	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
TelMex n	14265	38⅛	37⅛	37⅞	
GTE	13511	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
BnkAm	11786	44⅛	43⅝	44	+ ⅜
AmExp	11615	27½	26¾	26⅞	— ⅜
Boeing	11160	50⅛	49⅝	50	— ⅛
Salomn	10931	25⅛	24¼	24⅜	— ⅝
ToyRU	10926	35⅝	35	35¼	+ ⅛

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BairPh	7378	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
ForstL s	7230	37⅜	35⅛	35½	—1⅝
Biophm	5836	1⅛	1	1¼	+ ¼
DelElc	5490	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+1⅜
DowC rt	4451	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
BAT In	3741	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
FruitL	3499	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Harken	3375	7⅛	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
GiantFd	3067	22¾	22⅜	22½	
Kirby	2456	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
EchoBy	2364	8⅛	8	8⅛	
ChDvA s	2289	29⅛	28⅝	29	— ¼
AMed	2279	9½	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
MetMB	1911	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ⅝
Hasbro	1864	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	791	1063
Declined	784	519
Unchanged	537	510
Total Issues	2112	2092
New Highs	128	133
New Lows	4	5

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	266	330
Declined	267	252
Unchanged	255	210
Total Issues	788	792
New Highs	21	28
New Lows	8	6

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,027	1,181
Declined	879	762
Unchanged	2,237	2,199
Total Issues	4,143	4,142

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3057.69	3068.65	3030.86	3049.64	— 5.59
Trans	1214.03	1222.32	1204.34	1212.09	— 0.36
Util	208.44	209.63	207.37	208.63	+ 0.07
Comp	1085.51	1090.74	1076.79	1083.52	— 1.18

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	472.11	470.12	472.01	+0.15
Transp.	300.86	298.57	299.48	+0.02
Utilities	143.81	142.84	142.97	—0.84
Finance	32.10	31.95	32.01	Unch.
SP 500	396.82	395.14	396.47	—0.17
SP 100	375.02	373.17	374.51	—0.33

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	217.21	215.51	217.12	—0.05
Industrials	273.32	272.38	273.32	+0.09
Transp.	181.53	180.69	180.88	+0.18
Utilities	93.96	93.66	93.78	—0.36
Finance	160.06	159.63	159.93	+0.15

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	527.76	525.33	526.39	+0.10
Industrials	590.50	586.94	588.18	—0.14
Finance	534.92	533.25	534.38	+0.78
Insurance	544.58	540.36	544.32	+2.27
Utilities	583.36	578.57	580.73	—0.09
Banks	346.65	344.42	346.65	+0.18
Transp.	531.15	527.55	528.25	—1.86

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
371.00	370.32	370.95	+0.33

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	96.29	+0.18
10 Utilities	97.53	+0.24
10 Industrials	95.06	+0.12

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	150,180,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	210,354,030
Amex 4 p.m. volume	13,330,000
Amex prev. cons. close	20,309,328
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	158,803,900
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	165,658,800
NYSE volume up	71,188,220
NYSE volume down	57,816,040
Amex volume up	5,200,810
Amex volume down	5,402,375
NASDAQ volume up	71,888,800
NASDAQ volume down	53,408,000

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
Aug. 28	682,055	666,984	4,856
Aug. 27	723,708	662,190	17,868
Aug. 26	592,688	650,502	28,988
Aug. 23	863,681	775,891	56,170
Aug. 22	773,353	680,114	18,117

*Included in the sales figures.

S&P 100 Index Options

Aug. 29

Strike Price	Calls-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Puts-Last Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
335	40	—	—	—	⅛	1⅛	2⅛	—
340	—	—	—	—	⅛	1⅜	2⅝	—
345	31	32	33⅛	—	⅛	1¾	3¼	—
350	25	27⅛	—	—	⅛	2⅛	4	5½
355	20½	—	25⅛	—	⅛	2¾	4⅞	—
360	15⅛	—	—	—	1⅛	3⅞	5⅞	8¼
365	11⅛	15	—	—	1⅝	4⅞	7	—
370	7⅜	11⅛	13½	—	3⅛	6	8½	10⅞
375	4⅝	8⅛	10⅝	—	5	8	10⅞	—
380	2⅝	5⅛	8⅛	11	8⅛	10⅞	12⅝	—
385	1⅛	3½	5½	—	—	13⅛	15½	—
390	⅝	2⅛	4⅛	6	—	17⅛	—	—

Calls: total vol. 78,862; total open int. 322,282
Puts: total vol. 71,315; total open int. 371,055

	Dec 92	Dec 93	Dec 92	Dec 93
27½	—	—	⅛	—
30	8⅝	—	⅜	—
32½	—	—	1⅝	—
35	—	—	2	2⅞
37½	—	—	2⅞	—
40	—	—	4⅛	4⅞

Calls: total vol. 300; total open int. 22890
Puts: total vol. 1381; total open int. 75132
Source: CBOE.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Food

	Close		High	Low	Prev.Close	
SUGAR (FOX) U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons						
Oct	196.80	197.80	203.00	195.80	202.80	203.00
Dec	181.20	184.00	189.00	185.00	191.20	186.60
Mar	182.00	183.00	186.00	181.00	185.60	186.60
May	182.60	184.80	186.40	181.80	185.80	184.80
Aug	182.60	187.80	N.T.	N.T.	175.00	200.00
Oct	184.00	190.80	188.00	188.00	176.00	200.00
Dec	175.00	188.00	N.T.	N.T.	166.00	198.00
Est. Sales 733.						
COCOA (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons						
Sep	636	637	642	636	643	644
Dec	680	681	682	676	682	684
Mar	716	717	720	716	721	722
May	735	736	738	734	740	741
Jul	755	756	759	754	759	760
Sep	775	776	777	774	778	780
Dec	800	801	801	800	803	805
Mar	825	826	826	826	828	829
May	841	843	N.T.	N.T.	845	846
Jul	858	860	N.T.	N.T.	862	863
Est. Sales 6,093.						
COFFEE (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons						
Sep	522	523	526	519	517	518
Nov	349	350	353	346	346	347
Jan	572	574	576	570	569	570
Mar	589	590	593	589	589	590
Est. Sales 6,003.						

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
WHITE SUGAR (Matif) Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons					
Oct	284.00	279.00	279.00	281.00	—5.30
Dec	278.00	274.50	273.00	275.00	—4.80
Mar	276.00	275.00	270.50	273.00	—5.30
May	N.T.	N.T.	269.00	272.00	—5.50
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	268.00	271.00	—5.20
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	248.00	251.00	—4.50

Est. sales 546. Prev. sales 1,813.
Open interest 13,287.

Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1256.00	1257.00	1258.00	1259.00
Forward	1285.00	1286.00	1289.00	1290.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1345.00	1347.00	1356.00	1357.00
Forward	1356.00	1358.00	1356.00	1357.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	315.00	316.00	317.00	317.50
Forward	327.50	328.00	329.00	330.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	7860.00	7870.00	7830.00	7840.00
Forward	7915.00	7920.00	7880.00	7885.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5580.00	5590.00	5575.00	5585.00
Forward	5635.00	5645.00	5655.00	5660.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1019.00	1020.00	1013.00	1015.00
Forward	1035.00	1037.00	1033.00	1034.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	89.34	89.32	89.33	Unch.
Dec	89.89	89.85	89.85	Unch.
Mar	90.04	90.02	90.02	—0.01
Jun	89.91	89.88	89.89	Unch.
Sep	89.80	89.79	89.80	+0.02
Dec	89.71	89.70	89.70	Unch.
Mar	89.56	89.55	89.54	Unch.
Jun	89.51	89.50	89.50	+0.01
Sep	89.47	89.47	89.48	Unch.
Dec	89.45	89.45	89.47	—0.01
Est. volume: 17,410. Open interest: 140,904.				
3-MONTH EURODOLLARS (LIFFE) $1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	94.37	94.32	94.35	+0.05
Dec	94.14	94.06	94.12	+0.09
Mar	94.16	94.09	94.16	+0.12
Jun	93.82	93.80	93.85	+0.14
Sep	93.37	93.34	93.41	+0.16
Dec	92.76	92.76	92.81	+0.11
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	92.68	+0.08
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	92.40	+0.07
Est. volume: 3,008. Open interest: 40,048.				
3-MONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	90.76	90.73	90.73	—0.02
Dec	90.74	90.71	90.72	Unch.
Mar	90.94	90.92	90.93	Unch.
Jun	91.09	91.07	91.09	+0.01
Sep	91.22	91.19	91.21	+0.01
Dec	91.32	91.31	91.32	+0.02
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	91.36	+0.02
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	91.42	+0.02
Est. volume: 12,110. Open interest: 130,372.				
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct				
Sep	94-05	93-22	93-31	+0-15
Dec	94-11	93-30	94-06	+0-13
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	94-12	+0-13
Est. volume: 30,713. Open interest: 54,781.				
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM 250,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	85.27	85.03	85.14	+0.14
Dec	85.46	85.21	85.34	+0.17
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	85.45	+0.17
Est. volume: 59,374. Open interest: 87,193.				

Industrials

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Sep	197.75	193.75	197.75	197.25	+4.00
Oct	199.00	195.75	198.75	199.00	+4.00
Nov	200.25	196.50	200.25	200.75	+4.25
Dec	200.75	197.50	200.75	200.75	+3.25
Jan	198.00	195.75	198.00	198.80	+3.50
Feb	191.50	190.00	190.75	190.75	+1.00
Mar	184.00	183.00	183.75	183.75	+1.50
Apr	180.75	180.50	180.50	180.75	+4.25
May	175.00	175.00	175.00	175.00	+2.00
Est. Sales 12,500. Prev. sales 6,808. Open interest 93,056					
BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels					
Oct	20.35	20.05	20.32	20.32	+0.29
Nov	20.32	20.06	20.27	20.27	+0.22
Dec	20.25	20.04	20.25	20.25	+0.22
Jan	20.18	20.07	20.10	20.10	+0.20
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	20.03	+0.18
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	19.82	+0.20
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	19.77	+0.20
May	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	19.72	+0.20
Est. Sales 20,000. Prev. sales 17,262. Open interest 73,319					

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Change
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point				
Sep	2673.0	2658.0	2664.0	+17.0
Dec	2715.0	2710.5	2710.5	+17.5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2744.0	+17.0
Est. volume: 4,435. Open interest: 38,542.				

Sources: Reuters, Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.571	0.571
Coffee, lb	0.66	0.66
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.1345	1.1345
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.33	0.33
Silver, troy oz	3.92	3.92
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	0.89	0.89
Tin, lb	3.6184	3.6105
Zinc, lb	0.5225	0.5225

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INITIAL				
Pomrapo Bancorp	—	.07½	9-26	9-16
REDUCED				
Natl Community Bk	Q	.17½	10-1	9-17
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
Red Eagle Resource — 1-for-4				
USUAL				
Angelica Corp	Q	.22	10-1	9-16
Belding-Heminway	Q	.16	9-17	9-11
Blount Inc cl-A	Q	.11¼	10-1	9-16
Blount Inc cl-B	Q	.10	10-1	9-16
Bowater Inc	Q	.30	10-1	9-10
Bowne & Co	Q	.06¼	9-25	9-13
E-Systems Inc	Q	.18¾	10-2	9-13
EMC Insurance Grp	Q	.13	9-24	9-9
EDO Corp	Q	.07	9-30	9-10
First Virginia Bks	Q	.34	10-21	9-30
Fuqua Industries	Q	.09	10-3	9-12
Haverfield Corp	Q	.12	9-27	9-13
Katy Industries	Q	.06¼	10-21	9-30
KewauneeScientific	Q	.04	9-27	9-13
Lancaster Colony	Q	.20	9-30	9-10
Maine Pub Svc	Q	.42	10-1	9-13
Oglebay Norton Co	Q	.40	9-18	9-9
Pennsylvania P&L	Q	.37½	10-1	9-10
Regional Bancorp	Q	.15	10-15	9-13
Santa Monica Bk	Q	.15	10-1	9-11
Santa Monica Vly	Q	.15	10-1	9-11
Scana Corp	Q	.46½	10-1	9-10
Southwest Water	Q	.23¼	10-20	9-30
Starrett (LS) Co	Q	.17	9-27	9-13
Tecumseh Products	Q	.80	9-27	9-13
Umtd Illuminating	Q	.61	10-1	9-9
Wellington Leisure	Q	.05	9-27	9-9
Wescoast Energy	Q	c-.20	9-30	9-9

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Salomon Hires Outside Accountants

NEW YORK (AP) — Salomon Inc. said Thursday it had hired an outside accounting firm, Coopers & Lybrand, to review its scandal-tainted government-bond trading operation, and the investment house received a vote of support from New York state.

Salomon's interim chairman, the investor Warren E. Buffett, also said he had formed a permanent compliance committee charged with "ensuring that all regulatory procedures will be followed to the letter."

In a show of confidence in a large employer in one of the state's main industries, Governor Mario Cuomo of New York said he would have Salomon Brothers Inc., the firm's brokerage unit, placed on a list of firms that provide investment services to the state.

Advanced Micro Devices Sues Intel

SUNNYVALE, California (Reuters) — Advanced Micro Devices said Thursday it had filed suit in federal court charging Intel Corp. with alleged violation of U.S. antitrust laws and seeking $2 billion in damages as well as injunctive relief.

The semiconductor maker charged that Intel had damaged the business of Advanced Micro and the entire computer industry by trying to monopolize the market for microprocessors and related peripherals. The two companies formed a long-term technology pact in 1982.

Northwest Buys 4 Airbus A340s

ST. PAUL, Minnesota (Combined Dispatches) — Northwest Airlines said Thursday it had ordered four Airbus Industrie A340 aircraft and taken options on six more in a deal valued at $1.4 billion. Northwest also took options on two further Boeing Co 747-400s valued at $340 million.

The order brings to 30 the number of A340s and to 12 the number of Boeing 747-400s on order and option, Northwest said. Northwest will receive its first A340 in early 1993 and use it on Pacific routes.

Northwest said it chose to order more Airbus planes after a six-month review of available aircraft. *(Reuters, AP)*

Chrysler Unveils Buyer Incentives

HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan (UPI) — Chrysler Corp., disappointed by sales this year and bereft of new high-volume cars for 1992, announced buyer lures Thursday, including a choice of warranty plans, a flexible financing program and a guaranteed resale value on its minivans.

Chrysler also announced a new financing program effective Oct. 1 on 1991 and 1992 vehicles, which it said lowers monthly payments and allows buyers to trade their cars more frequently.

4 Convicted in Midwest S&L Collapse

ST. PAUL, Minnesota (AP) — Four former executives of Midwest Federal Savings & Loan were convicted Thursday on charges stemming from its collapse, which is expected to cost taxpayers $1.2 billion.

The four each were acquitted on some counts but all were convicted of the most serious charge, racketeering. Among the defendants were chairman Hal Greenwood Jr., a daughter of Mr. Greenwood's, and a former Minnesota banking commissioner.

For the Record

Karsten Mahlmann, the former chairman of the Chicago Board of Trade, mired in debt from the collapse of his Stotler Group trading firm, has declared personal bankruptcy. Mr. Mahlmann's filing lists more than 500 creditors, most of them ex-Stotler customers and associates. *(AP)*

A sports news service is being planned by Liberty Media Corp., a venture controlled by Tele-Communications Inc. and a partnership of NBC and Cablevision Systems Corp., a systems operator based in Woodbury, New York. *(NYT)*

Time Warner Inc. said layoffs are possible at some of its magazines, including Time, Fortune and Sports Illustrated, a spokesman said Thursday. "We are exploring ways to control costs given the ongoing environment," the spokesman said. *(UPI)*

BCCI: *In Britain's Asian Community, Personal Hardship for the Victims*

(Continued from first finance page)

in developing countries or immigrants from the Third World.

"The feelings in the Asian community are very strong that the government should have kept the bank alive and their savings intact," said Aurangzeb Iqbal, a Bradford lawyer who is representing some 600 depositors with $26 million in BCCI.

"In other financial scandals in Britain," he said, "the criminals were brought to book but the company was not shut down."

A garment maker, Wetherby Fashions Ltd., in the neighboring city of Leeds, had the pension fund for its 27 employees deposited at BCCI. The fund held the equivalent of $2.6 million. A friend of the owning family was an official at BCCI and, at the start of the year, he persuaded Wetherby to move its pension-fund account from National Westminster to BCCI, where the interest rate was half a percentage point higher.

Before they put the money in BCCI, explained Ajmair Bhullar, Wetherby's managing director, his family was concerned about the money-laundering conviction against BCCI in Florida. "But when the American branches closed down, it didn't seem to have any effect here," he said.

But today, the company's pension fund, accumulated over 20 years, looks to be in grave danger. Unless the bank's principal shareholder, Sheikh Zayed ibn Sultan an Nahayan of Abu Dhabi, can be persuaded to finance a multibillion-dollar bailout, large deposits like Wetherby's pension fund will be lost.

Mr. Bhullar believes that the British banking authorities and BCCI's auditors performed poorly. "They should have warned people," he said. "The Bank of England and auditors knew, and we didn't."

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Aug. 29

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	39.30	39
ACF Holding	36.20	36
Aegon	118.40	117.70
Ahold	80.90	81.30
Akzo	122.40	122.10
AMEV	50.70	50
A'Dam Rubber	3.35	3.40
Bols	205.50	205
Buhrmann Tett	45.60	46.40
Center Parcs	24.75	24.75
CSM	79.50	79.60
DAF	21.80	21.80
DSM	107.70	106.90
Elsevier	86.50	85.30
Fokker	31.10	31.50
Gist-Brocades	36.40	36.10
Heineken	153.40	153.10
Hoogovens	59.80	59.90
Hunter Douglas	76.40	76.40
IHC Caland	59.70	60.30
Inter Mueller	69	70
Int'l Nederland	47.80	47.90
KLM	30.50	30.10
KNP	49.40	49.10
Nedlloyd	57.20	58
Oce Grinten	N.A.	58
Pakhoed	42.70	43.80
Philips	35.40	27.50
Robeco	101.20	101
Rodamco	53.30	157
Rolinco	100.10	99.60
Rorento	67.50	67.50
Royal Dutch	157.50	157.30
Unilever	158.20	122.50
Van Ommeren	46	46
VMF Stork	35	34.25
VNU	72.80	70.70
Wessanen	84.30	84.50
Wolters/Kluwer	56.30	55.40
CBS Trend Index: 91.40		
Previous: 91.30		

Brussels	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	1755	1740
Arbed	4640	4600
Barco	1038	1046
Bekaert	9410	9260
Cockerill	175	176
Cobepa	4920	4920
Delhaize	7780	7820
Electrabel	4515	4475
GB-Inno-BM	1232	1240
GBL	3310	3330
Gevaert	6490	6480
Hoboken	11025	11000
Kredietbank	4000	4010
Petrofina	11425	11450
Royal Belge	4010	4010
Soc Gen Banque	5170	5160
Soc Gen Belgique	2300	2280
Sofina	11450	11425
Solvay	532	533
Tractebel	7850	7900
UCB	18025	18000
Powerfin	2365	2370
Current Stock Index: 5632.57		
Previous: 5640.72		

Frankfurt	Close	Prev.
AEG	184	187
Allianz Hold	2086	2090
Altana	649	642.50
Asko	875	886
BASF	247.30	243.50
Bayer	279.40	277.70
Bay. Hypo bank	360	360
Bay Vereinsbk	410.20	412
BBC	500	825.50
BHF Bank	370	370
BMW	528.50	525
Commerzbank	252.70	253.80
Continental	212	202
Daimler Benz	757.50	755
Degussa	329	327.50
Dt Babcock	163.50	163.50
Deutsche Bank	655	652.80
Douglas	738	744
Dresdner Bank	352.50	350.50
Harpener	308	308
Henkel	579.50	573
Hochtief	1350	1350
Hoechst	244.40	246.50
Hoesch	283	281.80
Holzmann	1370	1385
Horten	199.50	200
IWKA	324.50	313.50
Kali Salz	176	N.A.
Karstadt	626	631
Kaufhof	508.50	506
KHD	170	171.50
Kloeckner Werke	146.80	146
Krupp Stahl	144	142.50
Linde	820	811.50
Lufthansa	141	140.50
MAN	N.A.	372.50
Mannesmann	278.20	277.50
Metallgesell	495	495
Muench Rueck	2370	2370
Nixdorf	234	234.50
PKI	509	587
Porsche	N.A.	745
Preussag	363	361
PWA	267	268.50
RWE	381.50	380.10
Rheinmetall	306.50	314.50
Schering	825	824.50
SEL	370	370
Siemens	669	644.40
Thyssen	235.50	235.60
Varta	344	344.50
Veba	356.80	353.80
VEW	199.90	200
Viag	401.50	397.90
Volkswagen	387.30	382
Wella	676	665.50
DAX Index: 1658.40		
Previous: 1647.58		
FAZ Index: 686.97		
Previous: 685.70		

Helsinki	Close	Prev.
Amer A	58.50	56
Enso-Gutzeit	19	19
K.O.P.	N.A.	29.50
Kymmene	63.50	64
Metra	69	67
Nokia	89.50	90
Pohjola	91	90
Repola	55	54
Stockmann	120	120
HEX Index: 975.00		
Previous: 974.40		

Hong Kong	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	19.20	19.40
Cathay Pacific	9.35	9.20
Cavendish Int'l	3.48	3.45
Cheung Kong	20.80	20.90
China Light Pwr	20.90	21
Dairy Farm Int'l	10.30	10.30
Hang Lung Dev	8.10	8.05
Hang Seng Bank	31.75	32.50
Henderson Land	12.90	13
HK Air Eng.	18.20	18.30
HK China Gas	10.40	10.50
HK Electric	12.70	12.70
HK Land	8.70	8.80
HK Realty Trust	6.80	6.75
HK Shang Bank	31.25	30.50
HK Shang Htls	4.48	4.65
HK Telecomm	6.90	6.95
HK Ferry	5.10	5.10
Hutch Whampoa	14.10	14
Hysan Dev	7.95	7.95
Jardine Math.	30.50	31.75
Jardine Str Hld	16.20	16.40
Kowloon Motor	7.90	7.85
Mandarin Orient	4.53	4.50
Miramar Hotel	6.05	5.90
New World Dev	11.20	11.10
SHK Props	21.80	21.90
Stelux	3.60	3.65
Swire Pac A	21.90	21.70
Tai Cheung Pros	4.60	4.50
TVE	1.64	1.63
Wharf Hold	10.20	10.20
Wing On Co	7.55	7.40
Winsor Ind.	9.65	9.60
World Int'l	5.40	5.35
Hang Seng Index: 3960.22		
Previous: 3948.14		

Johannesburg	Close	Prev.
AECI	10.50	10.50
Altech	92	92
Anglo Amer	119.50	120
Barlows	48	48.75
Blyvoor	6.25	7
Buffels	38	38
De Beers	89	89.25
Driefontein	35.25	35.50
Gencor	12.40	12.85
GFSA	72.50	72.50
Harmony	17.50	17.50
Highveld Steel	15.75	15.75
Kloof	26.75	27.50
Nedbank Grp	14.40	14.50
Randfontein	13.90	13.75
Rusplat	63.50	65.25
SA Brews	59.25	59.50
St Helena	22.50	24.75
Sasol	14.50	14.30
Welkom	13.35	13.25
Western Deep	96	99
Composite Stock Index: 3396		
Previous: 3391		

London	Close	Prev.
Abbey Nat'l	3.02	3.02
Allied Lyons	5.81	5.77
Arjo Wiggins	2.80	2.80
Argyll Group	3.02	3.03
ASDA Group	0.89	0.91
Ass Brit Foods	5.10	5.10
BAA	4.30	4.28
BAe	5.68	5.77
Bank Scotland	1.24	1.21
Barclays	4.70	4.75
Bass	10	9.82
BAT	6.94	6.95
BET	2.14	2.14
BICC	4.46	4.43
Blue Circle	2.69	2.69
BOC Group	6.07	6
Boots	4.29	4.31
BP	3.49	3.44
Brit Airways	1.78	1.77
Brit Gas	2.71	2.71
Brit Steel	1.29	1.26
Brit Telecom	3.90	3.88
BTR	4.59	4.21
Cable Wire	5.89	5.85
Cadbury Sch	4.02	3.89
Comm Union	5.25	5.15
Courtaulds	4.78	4.78
Enterprise Oil	5.19	5.16
Eurotunnel	4.91	4.90
Fisons	4.90	4.95
Forte	2.84	2.81
GEC	1.92	1.92
Gen'l Acc	5.52	5.34
Glaxo	13.68	13.42
Grand Met	8.25	8.22
GRE	1.95	1.81
Guinness	9.93	9.91
GUS A	13.83	13.81
Hanson	2.18	2.17
Hawker Sidd	5.93	5.98
Hillsdown	2.36	2.33
ICI	13.45	13.35
Kingfisher	5.72	5.79
Ladbroke	2.78	2.73
Land Sec	5.17	5.21
Lasmo	3.23	3.19
Legal Gen Grp	4.39	4.38
Lloyds Bank	3.85	3.90
Lonrho	2.40	2.41
Lucas Ind	1.53	1.56
Marks Sp	2.89	2.85
Maxwell	1.84	1.86
MEPC	4.76	4.85
Midland Bk	2.53	2.53
Nat'l Power	1.57	1.52
NatWest	3.48	3.50
NthWst Water	3.67	3.63
Pearson	7.43	7.45
P & O	5.75	5.77
Pilkington	1.48	1.45
PowerGen	1.70	1.66
Prudential	2.57	2.58
Racal Elec	2.24	2.23
Rank Org	7.25	7.28
Reckitt Col	6.88	6.85
Redland	5.70	5.75
Reed Int'l	4.63	4.68
Reuters	8.90	8.77
RMC Group	6.62	6.66
Rolls Royce	1.35	1.34
Rothmans	11.10	10.96
Royal Ins	4.06	3.98
Royal Scot	1.84	1.86
RTZ	5.96	5.89
Sainsbury	3.62	3.59
Scot Newcas	4.09	4.10
Sears Holds	0.85	0.85
Severn Trent	3.33	3.32
Shell	5.31	5.29
Smith Nephew	1.37	1.36
SmithKline B	7.88	7.93
Sun Alliance	3.69	3.57
Tarmac	2.33	2.29
Tate & Lyle	3.92	3.90
Tesco	2.67	2.71
Thorn EMI	8.01	7.97
Trafalgar Hse	2.46	2.47
TSB Group	1.59	1.58
Ultramar	2.84	2.76
Unilever	7.58	7.57
Utd Biscuits	3.97	3.98
War Loan 3½	35.31	35.69
Wellcome	7.44	7.43
Whitbread	4.95	4.93
Williams Hdgs	3.47	3.42
Willis Corroon	3.10	3.09
F.T. 30 Index: 2065.30		
Previous: 2065.00		
F.T.S.E. 100 Index: 2638.20		
Previous: 2624.30		

Madrid	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	3285	3265
Banco Central	4225	4260
Bco. Santander	5160	5160
Banesto	3770	3770
CEPSA	2230	2215
Dragados	2345	2375
Iberdrola	685	685
Telefonica	970	975
S.E. General Index: 271.43		
Previous: 271.90		

Milan	Close	Prev.
Alenia	2828	2817
Banca Comm	4830	4770
Bastogi	208	200
Benetton group	9940	9750
Ciga hotels	2410	2325
CIR	2570	2540
Cred Ital	2600	2570
Enichem	1465	1465
Eridania	7360	7310
Ferfin	2072	2039
Ferfin Risp	1340	1310
Fiat SPA	5615	5520
Generali	30200	30050
IFI	14650	14395
Italcem	22250	21910
Italgas	3220	3210
Italmobiliare	72900	72800
Mediobanca	15180	15185
Montedison	1343	1332
Olivetti	3459	3425
Pirelli	1930	1900
RAS	17250	17050
Rinascente	7375	7385
Saipem	1606	1575
SIP	1104	1086
SME	3205	3145
Snia	1310	1295
Standa	34265	34350
Stet	1901	1870
Toro Assi Risp	21500	21300
MIB Index: 1073		
Previous: 1064		

Montreal	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	23⅞	24
Bank Montreal	37	37
Bell Canada	44⅞	45
Bombardier A	23¼	N.Q.
Bombardier B	23⅝	23
Cambior	9⅞	9⅞
Cascades	4.65	4.65
Dominion Text A	7½	7¼
Donohue	N.Q.	—
MacMillan Bl	18⅞	19½
Memotec	N.Q.	—
Nat'l Bk Canada	10⅞	11
Power Corp.	15⅝	15⅝
Provigo	12⅝	12½
Quebec Tel	16¼	16⅞
Quebecor A	N.Q.	17⅞
Quebecor B	17¼	17⅞
Videotron	14	13⅝
Industrials Index: 1687.94		
Previous: 1689.14		

Paris	Close	Prev.
Accor	794	795
Air Liquide	695	700
Alcatel Alsthom	593	581
Bancaire (Cie)	513	527
BIC	770	754
Bouygues	574	576
BSN-GD	924	926
Carrefour	2080	2077
C.C.F.	168.80	166.40
Cerus	126.10	122
Chargeurs	809	825
Club Med	444.90	444
Elf-Aquitaine	383.90	383
Gen. Eaux	2509	2480
EuroDisneyland	138.10	138
Hachette	192	185
Havas	528	520
Imetal	290.40	289.50
Lafarge Coppee	348	351.50
Legrand	3481	3711
Lyon. Eaux	547	552
Oreal (L')	627	626
L.V.M.H.	4468	4456
Matra	190.50	188.70
Merlin Gerin	540	524
Michelin B	123.10	122
Moulinex	157.80	160
Paribas	424.10	423.80
Pechiney Intl	172	165.50
Pernod-Ricard	1230	1225
Perrier	1348	1338
Peugeot	640	635
Printemps (Au)	878	882
Radiotechnique	520	520
Raff. St. Louis	1451	1455
Redoute (La)	4350	4197
Saint Gobain	470.10	468.60
Sanofi	921	900
S.E.B.	1700	1662
Ste Generale A	454.20	454.10
Suez	347.50	349.90
Thomson-CSF	137.60	134.60
Total	679	685
U.A.P.	538	538
Valeo	540	530
CAC 40 Index: 1857.74		
Previous: 1851.83		

Sao Paulo	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	N.Q.	150
Bradesco	8.30	8.17
Brahma	46.20	45
Paranapanema	3.88	4.1
Petrobras	1630	1655
Vale Rio Doce	244	251
Varig	45	43.50
Bovespa Index: 20802		
Previous: 20966		

Singapore	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	3.20	3.14
DBS	11.80	11.60
Fraser Neave	8.20	7.85
Golden Hope Pl	1.12	1.08
Haw Par	2.34	2.33
Hume Industries	3.02	3.04
Inchcape	4.10	4.08
Keppel	7.15	7
KL Kepong	2.35	2.34
Lum Chang	1.01	1.02
Malayan Banks	3.84	3.76
OCBC	8.40	8.30
OUB	4.58	4.60
OUE	6.15	6.25
Sembawang	6.95	6.60
Shangrila	5.20	5.15
Sime Darby	2.16	2.16
SIA	13.20	13.10
S'pore Land	5.30	5.30
S'pore Press	8.45	8.45
Sing Steamship	2.16	2.14
Straits Trading	2.44	2.44
UOB	6.20	6.30
UOL	1.49	1.47
Straits Times Ind.: 1407.46		
Previous: 1398.28		

Stockholm	Close	Prev.
AGA	330	320
Asea	425	416
Astra -A	527	520
Atlas Copco	270	270
Electrolux B	280	277
Ericsson	182	182
Esselte-A	145	142
Handelsbanken	102	102
Norsk Hydro	196	194
Procordia AF	200	195
Providentia	103	102
Sandvik	355	350
SCA-A	112	110
S-E. Banken	69	69
Skandia F	188	180
Skanska	173	174
SKF	106	105
Stora	338	335
Trelleborg B	120	119
Volvo	354	354
Affaersvaerlden: 1094.30		
Previous: 1084.50		

Sydney	Close	Prev.
ANZ	3.84	3.84
BHP	13.50	13.35
Boral	3.21	3.25
Bougainville	0.73	0.74
Coles Myer	10.45	10.40
Comalco	3.90	3.85
CRA	13.50	13.50
CSR	3.22	3.18
Dunlop	5.10	5.10
Fosters Brew	1.74	1.74
ICI Australia	4.10	4.08
Magellan	2.20	2.20
MIM	2.04	1.96
Nat Aust Bank	7	7.02
News Corp	9.66	9.36
Nine Network	0.58	0.58
N Broken Hill	2.45	2.47
Poseidon	1.20	1.20
QCT Resources	1.25	1.26
Santos	3.30	3.31
TNT	0.77	0.78
Western Mining	5.18	5.24
Westpac Banking	4.57	4.57
Woodside	3.30	3.30
All Ordinaries Index: 1548.50		
Previous: 1541.20		

Tokyo	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	1080	1040
Asahi Chemical	690	680
Asahi Glass	1180	1150
Bank of Tokyo	1360	1340
Bridgestone	919	906
Canon	1470	1460
Casio	1280	1270
C. Itoh	610	599
Dai Nippon Print	1340	1330
Daiwa House	1730	1720
Daiwa Securities	1180	1160
Fanuc	4250	4250
Fuji Bank	2560	2540
Fuji Photo	3250	3240
Fujitsu	954	950
Hitachi	1050	1030
Hitachi Cable	1000	983
Honda	1470	1460
Ito Yokado	4530	4460
Japan Airlines	1160	1150
Kajima	1310	1300
Kansai Power	2760	2730
Kawasaki Steel	377	371
Kirin Brewery	1280	1280
Komatsu	750	759
Kubota	564	558
Kyocera	5190	5110
Matsu Elec Inds	1570	1560
Matsu Elec Wks	1390	1360
Mitsubishi Bk	2670	2660
Mitsubishi Kasei	493	481
Mitsubishi Elec	599	598
Mitsubishi Hev	679	660
Mitsubishi Corp	1230	1220
Mitsui and Co	734	710
Mitsukoshi	1100	1080
Mitsumi	1470	1400
NEC	1230	1190
NGK Insulators	1000	976
Nikko Securities	889	872
Nippon Kogaku	917	930
Nippon Oil	937	915
Nippon Steel	398	390
Nippon Yusen	536	513
Nissan	671	649
Nomura Sec	1660	1600
NTT (SF)	8590	N.A.
Olympus Optical	1200	1180
Pioneer	3180	3140
Ricoh	623	605
Sanyo Elec	512	500
Sharp	1450	1420
Shimazu	670	650
Shinetsu Chem	1600	1580
Sony	5640	5610
Sumitomo Bk	2200	2150
Sumitomo Chem	430	418
Sumi Marine	990	975
Sumitomo Metal	405	400
Taisei Corp	817	801
Taisho Marine	1000	986
Takeda Chem	1440	1460
TDK	5550	5500
Teijin	487	483
Tokyo Marine	1280	1260
Tokyo Elec Pw	3480	3420
Toppan Printing	1250	1250
Toray Ind.	619	604
Toshiba	635	620
Toyota	1520	1520
Yamaichi Sec	847	836
Nikkei 225: 22092		
Previous: 21632		
Topix Index: 1787		
Previous: 1683		

Toronto	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	16¼	16⅛
Agnico Eagle	5⅝	5⅝
Air Canada	8¼	8¼
Alberta Energy	14	14¼
Am Barrick Res	25⅝	26
BCE	44¾	44⅞
BCED	0.14	0.13
Bk Nova Scotia	19⅛	18⅞
BC Gas	15⅛	15⅛
BC Phone	20⅛	20¼
BP Canada	12⅞	12⅞
Bramalea	6½	6⅝
Brunswick	7¾	7⅛
CAE	7⅛	7¼
Campeau	0.47	0.46
CIBC	32⅛	32
Canadian Pacific	19⅛	19
Can Packers	16	15¾
Can Tire A	25½	25⅜
Canadian Turbo	2	2
Cantor	25⅛	25
Cara	5⅝	5½
CCL Ind B	11¼	10⅞
Cineplex	4.60	4½
Cominco	23⅛	22⅞
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	12¼
Corona Int'l	6¼	6½
Denison Min B	0.26	0.24
Dickenson Min A	2.80	2.95
Dofasco	20⅞	20⅞
Dylex A	4½	4.40
Echo Bay Mines	9¼	9⅛
Equity Silver A	1.05	1.05
FCA Int'l	6	6
Fed Ind A	7⅞	7⅞
Fletcher Chall A	17	17
FPI	6⅛	6⅛
GoldCorp	3.40	3½
Gulf Cda Res	8⅝	8⅝
Hees Int'l	17⅝	17⅜
Hemlo Gld Mines	9⅛	9½
Hollinger	11⅜	11¼
Horsham	10⅞	11⅛
Hudson's Bay	25	25½
Imasco	30⅞	29⅞
Inco	39½	40
Interprov Pipe	27⅞	28
Jannock	16	15⅞
Labatt	26⅜	26⅛
Loblaw Co	20⅛	20¼
Mackenzie	6⅞	7
Magna Int'l A	14¾	14⅞
Maritime	19¼	19⅛
Mark Res	6⅞	7
MacLean Hunter	10¼	10⅛
Molson A	28⅛	28⅛
Noma Ind A	7⅞	7⅞
Noranda	18⅛	18
Noranda Forest	8	8⅛
Norcen Energy	23½	23⅞
Nova Corp	8	7⅞
Oshawa	29	28⅞
Pagurin A	6⅛	6⅛
Placer Dome	12⅞	13⅛
Poco Petroleum	7⅛	7⅛
PWA Corp	5⅝	5⅝
Québec Sturgeon	0.25	N.Q.
Rayrock	7	7
Renaissance	14¼	14
Rogers B	11⅛	10½
Rothmans	70	68½
Royal Bank Can	27	27
Royal TrustCo	9⅜	9⅜
Sceptre Res	2.80	2.75
Scott's Hosp	18⅛	18⅛
Seagram	132	131¼
Sears Can	12⅛	12⅛
Shell Can	42⅝	42⅛
Sherritt Gordon	8	8¼
SHL Systemhse	5¼	5¼
Southam	16⅞	16⅞
Spar Aerospace	15⅛	15⅞
Stelco A	6⅛	5⅞
Teck B	20	20⅛
Thomson News	14⅛	14½
Toronto Domn	18⅜	19⅛
Torstar B	24	24
Transalta Util	12⅞	12⅞
TransCda Pipe	16⅞	16⅞
Triton Finl A	19½	20
Trimac	8⅛	8⅝
Trizec A	12⅛	12⅞
Unicorp A	N.A.	—
Woodward's Ltd	3.20	3.20
TSE 300 Index: 3514.90		
Previous: 3521.30		

Zurich	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	803	812
Alusuisse	1060	1075
Leu Holdings	1680	1730
Brown Boveri	4740	4770
Ciba Geigy	3140	3120
CS Holding	2020	2010
Elektrow	2770	2790
Fischer	1340	1340
Interdiscount	3090	3050
Jacobs Suchard	8500	8500
Jelmoli	1510	1560
Landis Gyr	1145	1140
Moevenpick	3940	3980
Nestle	8540	8490
Oerlikon-B	403	410
Pargesa Hld	1240	1260
Roche Holding B	5045	4980
Safra Republic	88	88
Sandoz	2290	2280
Schindler	4800	5000
Sulzer	470	465
Surveillance	7480	7490
Swissair	790	760
SBC	332	332
Swiss Reinsur	517	521
Swiss Volksbank	1310	1310
Union Bank	3570	3550
Winterthur	3760	3760
Zurich Ins	N.A.	2050
SBS Index: 633.60		
Previous: 627.80		

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Aug. 29

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.26	2.81½	Sep	3.04	3.05¼	3.03	3.04½	—.00¾
3.25	2.72½	Dec	3.17	3.18¼	3.15½	3.17¾	+.00¼
3.70¾	2.77½	Mar	3.21	3.22	3.19¾	3.21¾	—.00½
3.71	2.80½	May	3.17	3.17½	3.14	3.14	—.01½
3.12¾	2.79	Jul	3.04½	3.08	3.04½	3.05¾	+.00½
3.19	2.92	Sep	3.14	3.14	3.14	3.13	
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 14,392							
Prev. Day Open Int. 53,180 up 2,282							
WHEAT (KCBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
		Sep	3.09	3.09½	3.07	3.07½	— .02½
		Dec	3.15	3.16½	3.14	3.14¼	— .01¾
		Mar	3.17½	3.19½	3.16¾	3.17¼	— .01½
		May	3.12½	3.17¼	3.12½	3.12¾	— .01½
		Jul	3.05¼	3.06¼	3.04½	3.05	— .01
Est.Sales Prv.Sales 6,913 Prev.Day Open Int 38,877 Chg. —440							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.87½	2.18½	Sep	2.49	2.49¼	2.46¾	2.47	—.03
2.75	2.20	Dec	2.54	2.54¼	2.52¼	2.52½	—.02
2.77¼	2.28½	Mar	2.60¼	2.61½	2.59½	2.60	—.01½
2.79½	2.34¼	May	2.64¼	2.65½	2.63½	2.64	—.01¾
2.82	2.39½	Jul	2.66¼	2.67¼	2.65¾	2.66	—.02
2.65	2.36½	Sep	2.55	2.55¼	2.54	2.54	
2.59¾	2.36½	Dec	2.50	2.51½	2.49½	2.50¼	—.00½
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 47,906							
Prev. Day Open Int.213,632 up 1,643							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
6.54	5.13½	Sep	5.70	5.72	5.66	5.68½	—.02
6.74	5.17	Nov	5.82	5.85½	5.79	5.82½	—.00½
6.59	5.27½	Jan	5.93	5.96	5.90	5.92¾	—.01¼
6.66	5.38	Mar	6.04	6.06¼	6.00½	6.03½	—.00¾
6.68	5.47	May	6.10½	6.13½	6.08½	6.10	—.02¼
6.68	5.62½	Jul	6.15	6.18	6.14	6.14½	—.03½
6.60	5.90	Aug	6.15	6.15	6.11	6.11	—.04
6.28	5.57	Sep	5.97½	5.97½	5.97½	5.91	—.07
6.20¾	5.52	Nov	5.93	5.94	5.84	5.85½	—.10½
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 48,009							
Prev. Day Open Int. 89,207 up 4,739							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
195.20	160.00	Sep	185.50	186.70	184.30	186.50	+.60
195.00	159.90	Oct	183.30	185.20	183.00	184.90	+.60
196.50	160.00	Dec	182.00	183.80	181.90	183.40	+.10
197.00	161.30	Jan	182.00	183.20	181.30	182.40	—.20
1180.00	163.50	Mar	181.00	182.80	181.00	182.10	—.50
194.00	164.50	May	180.50	182.00	180.20	181.70	+.50
196.00	166.00	Jul	180.50	181.00	179.00	180.70	+.20
184.50	172.50	Aug	179.50	180.50	179.50	179.70	—1.30
183.50	173.00	Sep	180.50	180.50	179.00	179.20	—1.30
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 27,095							
Prev. Day Open Int. 61,326 up 3,139							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.10	18.37	Sep	19.80	20.08	19.70	19.83	—.03
24.90	18.50	Oct	20.04	20.24	19.85	19.97	—.07
24.05	18.81	Dec	20.31	20.60	20.20	20.36	—.05
24.15	19.00	Jan	20.45	20.72	20.40	20.35	—.05
24.10	19.32	Mar	20.80	21.10	20.80	20.85	—.08
23.90	19.62	May	21.10	21.10	20.95	21.00	—.11
24.30	19.90	Jul	21.30	21.35	21.30	21.32	—.04
22.10	20.05	Aug				21.35	—.05
21.90	21.20	Sep				21.35	—.05
22.00	21.95	Oct				21.35	—.05
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 17,644							
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,554 up 258							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
76.90	68.62	Oct	70.05	70.40	69.65	69.70	—.25
77.00	71.15	Dec	73.15	73.45	72.97	73.02	—.05
76.70	71.00	Feb	71.97	72.32	71.90	71.95	—.10
77.00	72.10	Apr	73.00	73.25	72.85	72.87	—.08
75.15	70.25	Jun	71.00	71.17	70.77	70.85	—.07
72.60	69.40	Aug	69.80	69.80	69.70	69.50	+.10
Est. Sales 16,153 Prev. Sales 25,714							
Prev. Day Open Int. 73,403 up 169							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
90.15	80.20	Aug	87.15	87.30	87.15	87.25	+.10
88.95	79.75	Sep	84.00	84.57	84.00	84.45	+.30
88.30	80.20	Oct	83.00	83.45	82.95	83.15	
88.10	80.90	Nov	82.35	83.02	82.35	82.62	+.12
87.80	80.80	Jan	82.25	82.85	82.25	82.50	+.05
87.10	80.27	Mar	81.90	81.90	81.90	81.50	—.20
87.00	79.95	Apr	81.55	81.70	81.55	81.30	—.05
86.50	78.95	May	80.70	80.72	80.70	80.32	—.18
Est. Sales 2,561 Prev. Sales 3,800							
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,280 off 176							
HOGS (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
49.55	42.05	Oct	43.95	44.15	43.50	43.77	—.18
48.92	42.00	Dec	43.85	43.97	43.40	43.60	—.05
48.25	41.40	Feb	43.25	43.55	43.20	43.40	+.10
46.62	40.70	Apr	41.82	42.17	41.82	41.95	+.13
50.60	45.55	Jun	46.00	46.35	46.00	46.17	+.27
48.20	45.60	Jul	46.15	46.15	46.00	46.07	+.05
46.85	44.47	Aug				44.45	+.20
Est. Sales 4,079 Prev. Sales 4,346							
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,311 up 606							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
63.00	43.80	Feb	47.45	47.95	47.15	47.42	—.18
61.00	43.00	Mar	47.25	47.60	46.60	47.22	+.02
58.20	44.50	May	47.85	48.22	47.85	48.00	
57.00	44.90	Jul	47.40	48.10	47.25	48.20	+.10
51.00	42.55	Aug				45.10	
Est. Sales 2,669 Prev. Sales 2,701							
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,682 off 106							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
113.50	77.60	Sep	84.20	85.40	84.20	85.10	+.90
116.00	81.40	Dec	87.90	88.75	87.50	88.20	+.75
107.50	85.00	Mar	92.00	92.25	91.00	91.65	+.75
108.00	87.40	May	94.50	94.50	93.50	94.15	+.45
108.00	90.50	Jul	97.00	97.00	96.20	96.50	+.40
108.00	92.25	Sep	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	+.30
103.25	98.00	Dec				102.65	—.35
Est. Sales 6,161 Prev. Sales 4,771							
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,787 off 186							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
14.40	7.45	Oct	8.87	8.87	8.58	8.73	—.18
10.14	7.56	Mar	8.33	8.33	8.22	8.27	—.14
9.77	7.66	May	8.32	8.34	8.17	8.21	—.13
9.05	7.80	Jul	8.26	8.26	8.20	8.22	—.09
9.00	7.93	Oct	8.24	8.24	8.24	8.25	—.07
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 17,110							
Prev. Day Open Int.101,497 off 883							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
1515	893	Sep	1025	1025	1020	1019	—6
1526	953	Dec	1075	1076	1062	1067	—5
1538	997	Mar	1120	1121	1113	1116	—7
1385	1026	May	1150	1150	1145	1145	—7
1385	1050	Jul	1176	1176	1173	1173	—6
1254	1080	Sep				1193	—7
1280	1119	Dec				1225	—8
1320	1212	Mar				1258	—12
1336	1218	May				1290	—5
1352	1294	Jul				1316	—5
Est. Sales 1,309 Prev. Sales 2,613							
Prev. Day Open Int. 50,389 up 439							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
127.00	106.00	Sep	119.70	120.75	119.30	120.50	+.75
121.00	111.00	Nov	117.80	120.10	117.65	119.30	+1.80
120.50	112.45	Jan	115.75	117.90	115.75	117.70	+2.40
120.80	113.60	Mar	116.75	118.60	116.75	118.50	+2.10
120.00	115.00	May	117.90	118.00	117.90	119.25	+1.90
119.00	115.25	Jul				119.25	+1.90
		Sep				119.25	+1.90
		Nov				119.25	+1.90
		Jan				119.25	+1.90
Est. Sales 3,000 Prev. Sales 1,365							
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,949 off 34							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
110.50	9.20	Sep	103.45	103.95	102.85	103.70	+.05
106.90	95.30	Oct	102.70	103.30	102.40	103.30	+.15
105.00	95.10	Nov	102.55	103.10	102.25	103.10	+.15
108.50	94.50	Dec	102.45	102.95	101.85	102.85	+.20
104.50	95.80	Jan	101.90	101.60	101.30	102.20	+.10
105.10	95.00	Feb				101.55	+.05
106.80	93.90	Mar	100.70	101.00	100.40	100.95	
100.00	93.50	Apr	100.00	100.25	100.00	100.20	—.05
106.20	93.30	May	99.80	99.80	99.60	99.85	—.10
99.00	95.10	Jun				99.40	—.15
103.80	92.80	Jul	98.90	98.90	98.90	99.00	—.20
103.45	92.80	Sep	98.30	98.30	98.20	98.35	—.25
100.90	91.60	Dec	97.40	97.70	97.10	97.50	—.30
95.80	2.58	Jan				97.10	—.30
96.65	92.80	Mar				96.65	—.35
93.70	93.70	May	96.00	96.10	96.00	96.20	—.40
Est. Sales 8,800 Prev. Sales 14,542							
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,379 up 1,675							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
454.0	367.5	Sep	391.8	392.0	381.0	382.2	—10.1
398.0	398.0	Oct				383.9	—10.2
423.5	374.0	Dec	397.5	398.5	387.0	388.5	—10.3
396.0	399.0	Jan				389.9	—10.4
613.0	382.0	Mar	405.0	405.0	394.0	395.0	—10.5
589.0	385.0	May				399.4	—10.7
537.0	395.0	Jul	410.5	410.5	403.0	403.7	—10.9
483.0	412.0	Sep	412.5	412.5	412.5	408.3	—11.0
507.0	408.0	Dec	420.0	420.0	419.0	415.5	—11.2
505.0	440.0	Jan				418.2	—11.2
513.0	434.0	Mar				423.3	—11.3
473.0	440.0	May				429.1	—11.4
Est. Sales 26,000 Prev. Sales 16,439							
Prev. Day Open Int. 92,964 off 700							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
513.00	330.00	Oct	340.00	341.00	338.60	339.00	—2.50
451.50	334.50	Jan	344.00	344.50	342.50	343.40	—2.40
438.50	339.50	Apr	347.60	347.60	347.60	347.10	—2.40
427.50	342.00	Jul	352.00	352.00	351.00	351.10	—2.40
404.00	365.00	Oct	356.50	356.50	356.50	358.10	—2.40
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2,972							
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,553 up 230							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
119.40	77.50	Sep	82.50	82.50	81.10	81.15	—.55
114.50	78.00	Dec	83.20	83.75	82.50	82.50	—.55
135.75	80.30	Mar	83.90	83.90	83.90	83.50	—.55
101.75	86.50	Jun				85.00	—.55
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 783							
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,334 off 7							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
375.00	353.00	Sep				350.90	—3.00
476.00	354.00	Oct	354.10	354.40	352.20	352.40	—3.20
483.00	357.10	Dec	357.60	358.20	355.00	355.70	—3.20
456.50	360.70	Feb	360.50	360.80	358.60	358.70	—3.30
446.00	364.10	Apr	361.40	361.90	361.60	361.60	—3.40
467.00	368.00	Jun	366.50	366.50	364.50	364.70	—3.40
426.50	370.30	Aug				367.80	—3.50
410.80	379.00	Oct				370.80	—3.50
406.80	378.00	Dec				374.00	—3.50
404.20	404.20	Feb				377.40	—3.60
418.00	388.50	Apr				380.60	—3.70
411.80	388.00	Jun	384.00	384.00	384.00	384.00	—3.80
Est. Sales 20,000 Prev. Sales 22,980							
Prev. Day Open Int.101,904 up 2,751							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
95.12	91.60	Sep	94.73	94.78	94.72	94.76	+.03
95.20	92.24	Dec	94.70	94.75	94.69	94.71	+.01
95.20	93.42	Mar	94.73	94.76	94.71	94.75	+.05
94.65	93.15	Jun				94.47	+.02
94.08	93.87	Sep				94.07	+.05
Est. Sales 10,504 Prev. Sales 10,423							
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,748 up 534							
5 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
03.200	98.275	Sep	102.195	102.310	102.195	102.285	+.100
02.150	98.190	Dec	101.290	102.070	101.290	102.060	+.775
01.085	99.250	Mar				101.180	+.095
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 26,522							
Prev. Day Open Int. 84,622 off 2,169							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
101-16	96-7	Sep	100-24	101-11	100-23	101-7	+14
100-24	95-15	Dec	100-4	100-22	100-1	100-19	+15
99-19	95-8	Mar	99-15	99-15	99-15	99-31	+15
98-13	98-11	Jun	99-13	99-13	99-12	99-12	+15
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 58,102							
Prev. Day Open Int.103,112 up 2,651							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
99-5	85-29	Sep	98-4	98-29	98-1	98-24	+20
98-28	85-19	Dec	97-11	98-3	97-7	97-30	+19
98-13	85-14	Mar	96-18	97-10	96-17	97-7	+20
97-19	85-3	Jun	96	96-17	96	96-15	+20
95-8	87-14	Sep	95-14	95-27	95-16	95-26	+20
94-28	85-6	Dec	95-1	95-8	95	95-8	+20
94-26	90-16	Mar				94-24	+20
92-29	90-22	Jun				94-8	+20
91	90	Sep				93-25	+20
		Dec				93-11	+20
90-7	90	Mar				92-30	+20
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 334,638							
Prev. Day Open Int.328,196 up 18,060							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
93-26	84-7	Sep	93-23	94-2	93-23	93-31	+9
93	88-16	Dec	92-26	93-8	92-26	93-2	+8
92-10	88	Mar	92-25	92-25	92-20	92-20	+8
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 2,968							
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,625 up 343							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
94.48	90.04	Sep	94.34	94.37	94.32	94.34	+.01
94.22	90.09	Dec	94.08	94.16	94.08	94.12	+.03
94.22	90.09	Mar	94.11	94.18	94.11	94.15	+.04
93.90	90.35	Jun	93.81	93.86	93.81	93.84	+.04
93.45	90.32	Sep	93.35	93.42	93.35	93.41	+.08
92.92	90.24	Dec	92.77	92.82	92.76	92.81	+.06
92.77	90.28	Mar	92.65	92.71	92.65	92.69	+.06
92.50	90.27	Jun	92.38	92.43	92.37	92.41	+.05
92.21	90.37	Sep	92.10	92.16	92.10	92.14	+.07
91.93	90.22	Dec	91.80	91.87	91.80	91.86	+.07
91.94	90.24	Mar	91.82	91.90	91.81	91.88	+.07
91.84	90.40	Jun	91.72	91.79	91.72	91.78	+.07
91.70	90.36	Sep	91.59	91.65	91.59	91.64	+.07
91.49	90.71	Dec	91.38	91.44	91.37	91.43	+.07
91.42	90.75	Mar	91.38	91.47	91.38	91.46	+.07
91.45	90.71	Jun	91.36	91.40	91.33	91.38	+.06
Est. Sales217,878 Prev. Sales204,207							
Prev. Day Open Int.898,042 up 2,335							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.9340	1.5824	Sep	1.6890	1.6940	1.6760	1.6798	—38
1.7900	1.5670	Dec	1.6690	1.6750	1.6550	1.6592	—40
1.6700	1.5670	Mar	1.6412	1.6412	1.6390	1.6424	—42
Est. Sales 18,225 Prev. Sales 12,046							
Prev. Day Open Int. 20,457 up 927							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8760	.7985	Sep	.8750	.8762	.8742	.8761	+5
.8708	.8175	Dec	.8691	.8702	.8682	.8701	+3
.8648	.8268	Mar				.8647	+1
.8600	.8330	Jun				.8593	—1
.8525	.8420	Sep	.8540	.8540	.8540	.8543	—3
Est. Sales 3,709 Prev. Sales 4,106							
Prev. Day Open Int. 28,332 up 377							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6810	.5401	Sep	.5755	.5775	.5711	.5724	—13
.6770	.5365	Dec	.5704	.5723	.5657	.5672	—15
.5840	.5353	Mar				.5624	—16
.5610	.5322	Jun	.5622	.5622	.5622	.5580	—17
Est. Sales 42,503 Prev. Sales 39,385							
Prev. Day Open Int. 73,280 up 217							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.007870	.007003	Sep	.007312	.007322	.007271	.007284	—25
.007559	.006997	Dec	.007285	.007295	.007245	.007257	—26
.007315	.007000	Mar				.007243	—27
.007281	.007150	Jun				.007239	—27
.007280	.007280	Sep				.007238	—29
Est. Sales 14,394 Prev. Sales 10,674							
Prev. Day Open Int. 54,432 up 1,088							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8055	.6254	Sep	.6584	.6612	.6535	.6551	—34
.8090	.6240	Dec	.6550	.6574	.6502	.6514	—26
.6995	.6267	Mar				.6486	—27
Est. Sales 22,953 Prev. Sales 14,384							
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,457 off 136							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
83.30	62.20	Oct	66.30	66.70	64.95	65.80	—1.03
76.35	63.51	Dec	66.60	66.85	65.30	65.32	—1.28
77.15	64.65	Mar	67.70	67.85	66.30	66.30	—1.27
92.25	65.10	May	68.20	68.24	67.05	67.05	—1.15
77.70	66.50	Jul	68.65	68.65	68.65	67.58	—1.17
70.60	66.35	Oct	67.20	67.20	67.05	67.05	—.45
69.80	65.65	Dec	67.40	67.50	67.00	67.02	—.16
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,278							
Prev. Day Open Int. 37,853 off 221							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
84.30	50.25	Sep	62.50	63.25	62.35	63.20	+.96
85.00	51.30	Oct	63.35	64.25	63.35	64.00	+.88
78.00	52.20	Nov	64.40	65.10	64.35	64.85	+.76
82.42	53.38	Dec	65.35	65.85	65.25	65.85	+.85
69.10	53.40	Jan	65.40	66.05	65.40	66.00	+.79
67.30	52.25	Feb	64.00	64.50	64.00	64.40	+.74
64.50	51.40	Mar	61.30	61.70	61.30	61.70	+.59
61.80	50.00	Apr	59.40	59.40	59.20	59.40	+.49
59.90	48.25	May	57.90	57.90	57.75	57.80	+.39
58.50	48.00	Jun	56.90	56.90	56.80	56.80	+.39
58.30	51.60	Jul	56.55	56.55	56.55	56.55	+.49
56.50	52.75	Aug	57.20	57.20	57.20	57.20	+.49
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 25,209							
Prev. Day Open Int.128,096							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
28.40	17.04	Oct	21.83	22.03	21.78	21.96	+.22
28.10	17.30	Nov	21.73	21.91	21.70	21.87	+.21
27.70	17.10	Dec	21.63	21.80	21.60	21.77	+.19
27.60	17.25	Jan	21.53	21.65	21.49	21.62	+.15
27.00	17.20	Feb	21.41	21.51	21.42	21.50	+.15
26.75	17.25	Mar	21.27	21.30	21.27	21.29	+.09
26.50	17.50	Apr	21.15	21.18	21.15	21.18	+.12
24.60	17.30	May	21.00	21.12	21.00	21.12	+.18
22.11	17.90	Jul	20.86	20.86	20.86	20.86	+.10
21.33	17.75	Aug	20.80	20.80	20.76	20.80	+.09
24.00	17.78	Sep	20.78	20.78	20.78	20.78	+.08
21.40	19.80	Nov	20.80	20.81	20.80	20.78	+.10
24.00	18.25	Dec	20.82	20.82	20.80	20.81	+.09
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 51,886							
Prev. Day Open Int.257,607 up 2,981							
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
87.00	51.60	Sep	65.55	66.20	65.45	66.00	+.46
84.75	49.75	Oct	62.90	63.30	62.80	62.95	+.26
66.75	48.60	Nov	61.20	61.60	61.10	61.35	+.41
75.25	47.75	Dec	59.90	60.40	59.75	60.10	+.45
61.60	47.00	Jan	59.00	59.20	59.00	59.15	+.35
61.25	50.70	Feb	59.30	59.35	59.30	59.20	+.35
62.60	50.50	Mar	60.40	60.55	60.30	60.30	+.35
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 29,677							
Prev. Day Open Int. 89,549 up 431							

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
397.95	304.00	Sep	397.20	397.90	395.40	397.00	+.20
400.75	321.75	Dec	400.00	400.65	398.30	399.85	+.15
402.60	380.00	Mar	403.20	403.20	403.20	402.60	+.15
403.40	392.50	Jun				405.75	+.30
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 37,535							
Prev. Day Open Int.154,787 up 1,104							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
218.00	173.10	Sep	217.50	217.90	216.55	217.30	—.05
219.25	175.50	Dec	219.00	219.25	218.00	218.45	—.05
219.90	207.20	Mar	220.00	220.00	219.70	220.00	—.05
218.20	208.90	Jun				221.35	—.05
Est. Sales Prev. Sales							
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,477 up 341							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,024.00	1,024.00
Reuters	1,655.11	1,658.50
Dow Jones Futures	121.61	122.25
Comm. Research	210.12	210.73

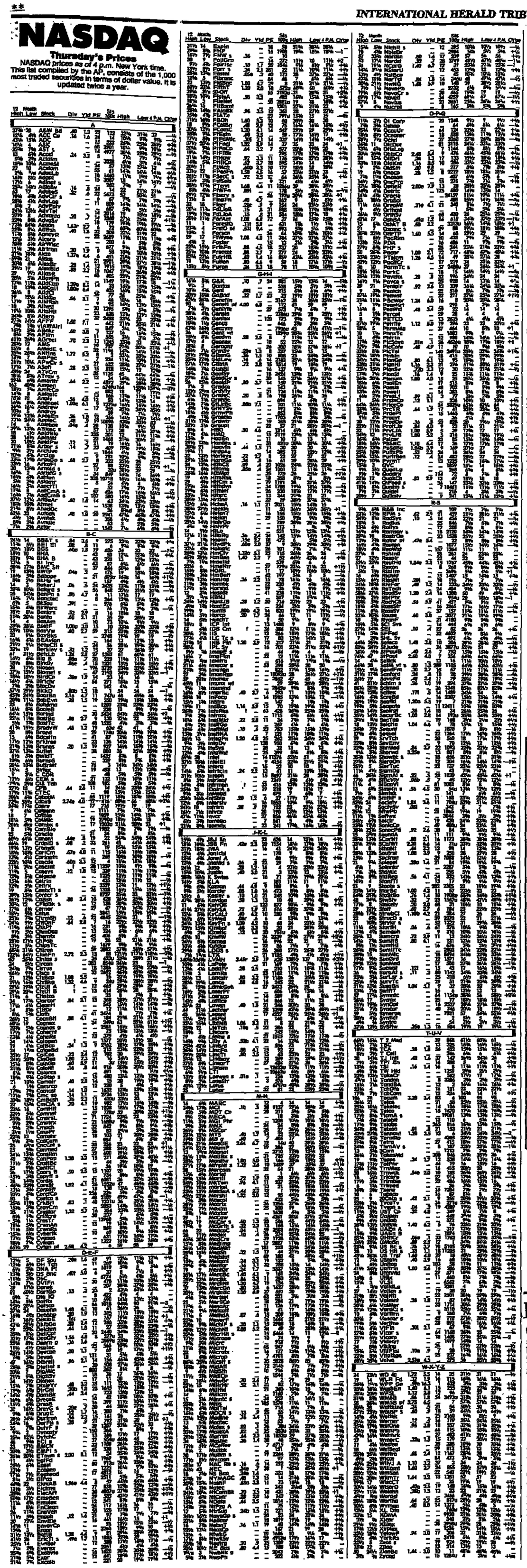
Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.



Ladbroke, Profit Off, To Raise £464 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Ladbroke Group PLC, the British gambling and hotels company, announced Thursday a 38 percent fall in half-year profit and asked shareholders to buy new stock for £464 million *($786 million) to finance the expansion* of its Hilton International chain.

Pretax profit for the six months to June 30 was £98.2 million, down from £158.2 million in the year-earlier period.

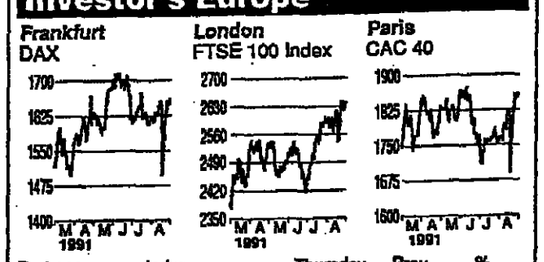
Ladbroke, which is the world leader in off-track betting, attributed its lackluster performance to the impact of the Gulf war, which meant that "virtually no profits" were earned in the first quarter.

Under the one-for-four rights issue, new shares are to be offered at 220 pence each, a 25 percent discount to Ladbroke's share price at the close on Wednesday. On Thursday, the shares advanced 5 pence to close at 278 pence on the London Stock Exchange.

With economic recovery expected on both sides of the Atlantic by the end of the year, Ladbroke said it considers that now is a good time to expand. Money raised from the rights issue is intended primarily to fund an expansion of its hotel network in Europe and the Far East, but also to cut interest costs.

Despite the fall in first-half profit, Ladbroke said it had enjoyed a "significant improvement" in business conditions in the second quarter. Occupancy levels in Ladbroke's hotels improved month by month, reaching 1990 levels by June. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	91.40	91.30	+0.11
Brussels	Stock Index	5,632.59	5,640.32	-0.14
Frankfurt	DAX	1,656.60	1,647.50	+0.67
Frankfurt	FAZ	688.99	685.70	+0.48
Helsinki	HEX	975.00	974.40	+0.06
London	Financial Times 30	2,065.30	2,055.00	+0.50
London	FTSE 100	2,638.20	2,624.20	+0.53
Madrid	General Index	271.43	271.90	-0.17
Milan	MIB	1,075.00	1,066.00	+0.84
Paris	CAC 40	1,857.74	1,851.83	+0.32
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1,094.30	1,084.80	+0.88
Vienna	Stock Index	521.46	518.97	+0.48
Zurich	SBS	632.60	627.80	+0.76

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Gain in VW Profit Surprises Analysts

Reuters

BONN — Volkswagen AG said Thursday that its group operating profit rose 2.6 percent in the first half of 1991, cheering analysts and pushing up the price of VW shares.

VW's first half report showed group operating profit rose to 1.19 billion Deutsche marks ($685.8 million) from 1.16 billion DM, outpacing a 1.2 percent rise in group net profit to 433 million DM. Sales rose 12.3 percent to 39.56 billion DM, buoyed by a 62 percent surge in domestic car sales. VW's stock price jumped 5.30 DM to close at 387.30 DM in Frankfurt.

BASF Profit Rose 3.3% in Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LUDWIGSHAFEN, Germany — BASF AG said Thursday its second-quarter profit rose 3.3 percent, but first-half income fell 10.4 percent to cap a weak period for the big German chemicals companies.

BASF said pretax profit was 920 million Deutsche marks ($523.5 million), up from 891 million DM in the second 1990 quarter. For the first half, however, pretax profit fell to 1.55 billion DM from 1.73 billion DM.

Previously, Bayer AG said its first-half profit fell 3 percent, while Hoechst AG's income skidded 22 percent. The companies cited reduced selling prices for their chemicals in various markets. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Daimler Net Encourages

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Daimler-Benz AG said Thursday its group net profit rose 4.8 percent in the first half of 1991 despite a drop in operating profit.

The results at Germany's largest industrial group were broadly in line with share analysts' forecasts and confirmed that Daimler-Benz had reversed a long period of stagnating profits.

"At the end of the day, this year marks the turnaround in terms of earnings," said Stephen Reitman of UBS/Phillips & Drew in London.

Group net profit rose in the first six months to 880 million Deutsche marks ($505 million) from 840 million. Group sales rose to 43.84 billion DM from 40.38 billion.

Traders in Frankfurt welcomed the news and immediately pushed the stock 8 DM higher. The shares ended the day up 4.50 DM, at 759.50.

But a 13.2 percent drop in operating profit, to 2.09 billion DM, showed that Daimler-Benz still had problem areas that must be sorted out, *analysts said, citing* weakness at the electronics group AEG AG and at Deutsche Aerospace AG, known as DASA. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Citroën, Facing Slack Demand, to Cut 800 Jobs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RENNES, France — Automobiles Citroën, a subsidiary of the French carmaker Peugeot SA, said on Thursday that it expected to cut between 600 and 800 jobs at its Rennes factory.

A spokesman said that Citroën was proposing, in negotiations with unions and the Industry Ministry, that 1,800 jobs be cut. But he said the automaker expected the ministry, which would have to provide financial aid in the case of job cuts, would balk at 1,800 job losses.

The newspaper Tribune de l'Expansion said the job cuts were required largely because of slack sales of Citroën's luxury XM model.

The car industry has been hurt by the slowdown of France's economy, but on Thursday the government statistics institute reported that the economy had grown by a surprisingly strong 0.8 percent in the second quarter of the year.

The economy had recorded zero growth in the first quarter of 1991 after shrinking by 0.2 percent in the last quarter of 1990, and experts were predicting a second-quarter growth rate of 0.5 percent. *(Reuters, AFP)*

War Takes Toll on Yugoslav Economy

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia — The impact of civil war on the Yugoslav economy can be gauged by the behavior of Jezdimir Vasiljevic, a Serbian financier with a gift for making money in unpleasant circumstances.

While ethnic violence has idled freight trains and long-haul truckers to Hungary, grounded airplanes and frightened away millions of foreign tourists, Mr. Vasiljevic has founded a booming private bank, taken control of a major machine-tool factory and proceeded with plans to open 1,000 shops selling everything from cracked wheat to color televisions.

But Mr. Vasiljevic lives in Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia's largest republic, Serbia, and he says he no longer believes it prudent to transact any business with Zagreb, capital of the second largest republic, Croatia.

"*It's not that I have anything against the color of Croatian money.* But if I sell to Croatia, I can't get paid. If I buy, I can't pay. No one accepts checks and banks will not transfer money. If I drive up there, I will get a bullet in the head. It is simply too crazy," said Mr. Vasiljevic.

The federal government estimated last week that war will cost Yugoslavia $20 billion this year — a fifth of the gross national product. Some Western economists call that estimate too hopeful.

Industrial production is expected to be down by 50 percent in 1991. Unemployment is up to 20 percent in several parts of the country, and most industrial workers are being paid weeks late.

Tourism, which was expected to earn $5 billion in hard currency and generate $10 billion in total economic activity this year, has disappeared. Beaches are empty. Many resort hotels have closed for the summer.

Intense nationalism in the federal banking system has forced local banks to stop hard-currency withdrawals by nearly all private depositors. Croats and Serbs alike, together with the citizens of Yugoslavia's four other republics, can no longer get their hands on *$12.5 billion of their own money.*

The federal reserve system is refusing to transfer either hard currency or Yugoslav dinars to banks in Croatia or Slovenia, both of which declared their independence on June 25 but which had hoped to separate slowly from the country's monetary system.

> **'I have nothing against the color of Croatian money. But if I sell to Croatia, I can't get paid. If I buy, I can't pay.'**
>
> **A Serbian businessman.**

The federal government is a primary casualty of the war. Croatia and Slovenia have stopped paying almost all taxes and duties to the federal treasury. Serbia, which has insisted that Yugoslavia must not fall apart, also is way behind on its federal obligations.

Banks in all three republic have defied federal regulations on currency dealings.

A free-market program of the kind that is beginning to show results in much of post-Communist Eastern Europe has been abandoned here because the federal government has no power to enforce it. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have backed away from a $5 billion loan package.

"The government has in actuality been reduced to a bankruptcy administrator, but one without any authority," said the Belgrade daily Borba, which used to be a champion of the federal government.

Serbia has expropriated several hundred Slovene and Croatian businesses. Croatia, in turn, this week announced it was seizing the vacation homes of non-Croats.

While the Serbs, who have the backing of the Serbian-dominated federal army, may have superior firepower in the war here, the Croats and the Slovenes recently have won superior banking power.

Germany, Yugoslavia's largest trading partner, announced this month that it was reintroducing export credit guarantees for Croatia and Slovenia. The credits were suspended for all of Yugoslavia after the two republics declared independence.

The return of the guarantees is proving to be the salvation of the Slovene and Croat economies, according to Joze Mencinger, an economist at the Economic Institute in Ljubljana, the Slovenian capital.

"We were more and more cut from the normal financial flows in Western Europe," said Mr. Mencinger. "Some foreign firms would not send materials in because they were afraid of what will happen."

Bonn, meanwhile, has pointedly refused to restore the credits for Serbia, which it has described as the aggressor in the civil war.

Dutch Futures-Oversight Panel Founders

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — The Finance Ministry said Thursday that it would take over direct supervision of futures trading from the Dutch Commodity Futures Association, starting Sunday.

The association, a self-regulatory industry group, was thrown into confusion this week when several board members resigned over a dispute about commissions on so-called limited-liability contracts, which guarantee investors certain returns.

As a result, the ministry had no alternative but to take over control of industry oversight to ensure compliance with regulations, a spokesman said.

The association "ceased to function so we decided to withdraw its permission" to operate as a self-regulatory organization, he said. The industry group, comprising the 24 Dutch brokerage houses, has regulated the country's futures trading since 1987.

Dutch brokers dealing in commodity and financial futures now have until Nov. 1 to apply individually to the ministry for permission to operate.

Rome Opens Mobile Phones

Reuters

ROME — Italy will abolish its state monopoly on mobile-telephone networks and will let in one or more private-sector operators, possibly before the middle of next year, an official was quoted Thursday as saying. Postal Minister Carlo Vizzini told the financial daily Il Sole-24 Ore that a decision would likely be made before the end of the current legislature, in May 1992.

BRITAIN: *OECD Foresees Gain*

(Continued from first finance page)

said the rate then was criticized as being undervalued and undermining the anti-inflation strategy of the government.

"It is difficult to assess why a currency widely seen as undervalued just two years ago, should be regarded as overvalued today by many of the same critics," the report said.

Noting that business surveys do not indicate that exports are being held back by uncompetitive prices, the OECD said "there is no clear evidence that sterling is either over or undervalued" and it urged the government to narrow the permissible fluctuation from the current 6 percent to the standard 2.25 percent on either side of its central rate as soon as possible to "further enhance credibility" in fighting inflation.

The cost of reducing inflation will be high. The OECD warned that although signs of recovery would emerge in the second half of this year, unemployment would continue to climb into next year and then stabilize at 2.7 million, roughly 10 percent of the labor force.

So-called core inflation is seen as abating slowly — from a 7 percent annual rate in the first half of this year to a 5.3 percent annual rate in the second half and falling to a 4.1 percent annual rate by the second half of next year.

With business hobbled by high levels of debt, investment is unlikely to take off until some time next year. Until then, growth is expected to be modest — an annual rate of advance of 0.3 percent in this year's second half, rising to a 1.9 percent rate in the first half next year followed by 2.4 percent in the final six months of 1992.

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New Design Promising for Solar Power

By Michael Lev
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Three California utilities say they plan to create an experimental solar energy plant in the Mojave desert that encompasses the most advanced design in the world.

The utilities said the new design could be the basis for the first solar plant that is economically viable, potentially making solar energy a useful alternative to fossil fuels.

"We hope this will prove that solar plants of this kind are technically and economically feasible," said Charles Lopez, project director for the plant and an executive at one of the utilities, Southern California Edison Co.

The other two are the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and the Sacramento Municipal Utility District.

The decision to build the $39 million, 10-megawatt plant, which as an experiment will be only a fraction the size of a typical generator, comes as utilities are under U.S. government pressure to reduce emissions. Solar power plants produce none.

The plant, called Solar Two, will use hundreds of large mirrors to concentrate the sun's energy at the top of a 300 foot (91 meter) tower. Nitrate salt, pumped to the top of the tower, will be heated to 1,050 degrees Fahrenheit (565 Celsius) and stored in a large insulated tank. When electricity is needed, the molten salt will be used to heat water, producing steam to drive a turbine-generator.

Utilities are already using solar energy on an experimental level. So far the energy source has proved economically impractical. It is too expensive and requires a lot of land and a consistently warm and sunny climate.

But Southern California Edison executives say the molten salt plant has a good chance of proving the technology's value.

The salt system, which was developed primarily by the U.S. Energy Department, has been used in small experiments to produce electricity at the Sandia National Laboratories in New Mexico, and in Spain and France.

The Southern California utilities, along with some other unidentified parties, said they would pay for half the cost of the new plant.

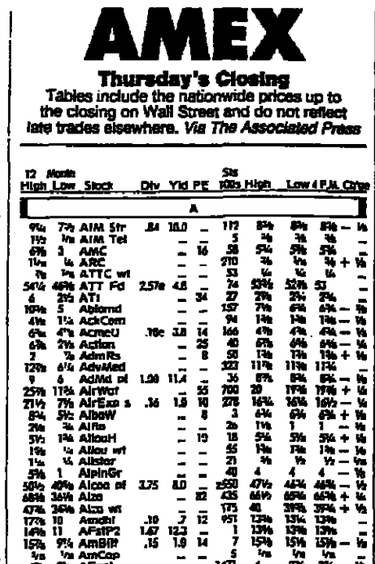
The largest solar plant and one that some say may operate at a nearly profitable level is also in the Southern California desert and is owned by Luz International Ltd. The plant uses oil instead of salts. The company, however, has had severe financial problems. Southern California Edison, which buys all of Luz's energy, recently decided not to invest in Luz because it thinks the salt process is more promising.

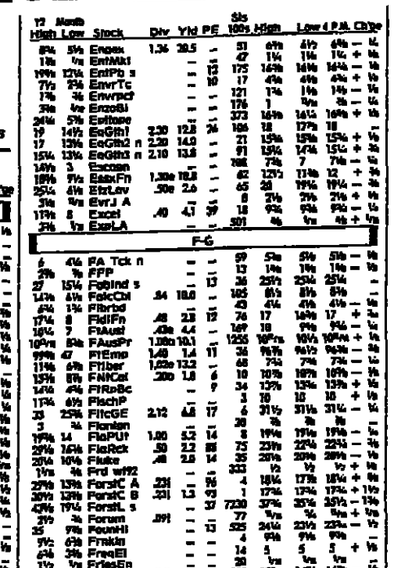
"We may find this new development is an improvement and maybe a big improvement, but I don't know whether I could say now that they are at the point where it could displace a new expensive state-of-the-art coal plant," said Barry M. Abramson, an analyst at Prudential Bache Research in New York.

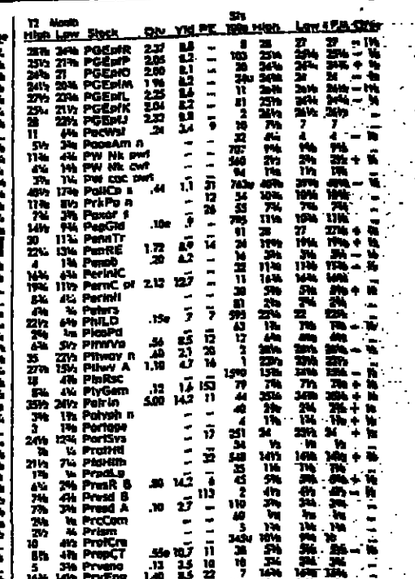
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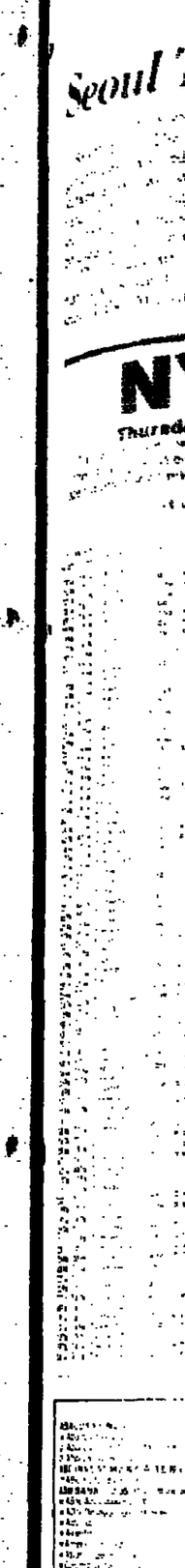
Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*









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Seoul Threatens Use of Force to End Strikes

The Associated Press

SEOUL — The South Korean government warned Thursday that strikes at the world's largest shipyard and at a major steelmaker violate the law and said force might be used to halt the walkouts.

"The strikes are illegal and we may ask police to end them," a senior Labor Ministry official said.

The shipyard run by Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., and Sammi Steel Co., Korea's largest special steelmaker, were crippled Thursday as workers stayed away from their jobs demanding higher wages and more labor rights.

The government hopes to end both strikes through dialogue, the official said. Thousands of riot police officers stormed the shipyard with tear gas in 1989 and 1990 to end violent labor protests.

Some 18,000 members of the Hyundai company union walked out on Wednesday, paralyzing the shipyard in Ulsan, 300 kilometers (186 miles) southeast of Seoul.

Hyundai workers demanded a raise equivalent to $156 per month and immediate reinstatement of 33 labor leaders fired since 1987. The company offered a $128 raise and agreed to rehire 14 union leaders after four months of retraining.

Government and Hyundai officials maintain that the rehiring of union leaders cannot be a legal part of a labor negotiation.

EC-Japan Car Deal Said To Cover Transplants

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — A recent agreement between Japan and the European Community on access to the European car market includes an agreement to limit the production of cars made in Europe by Japanese companies, a newspaper reported Thursday.

The Yomiuri Shimbun said it obtained a copy of the July 31 agreement and that Japan had agreed to the European demand to limit so-called "transplants," which it had long opposed. The paper gave no details of the limits.

Japanese government officials have previously said that the accord, which limits exports to around 1.23 million units a year until the end of 1999, when the market will be fully opened to Japanese companies, did not include any constraints on output by Japanese carmakers in Europe.

European officials, however, have said the complete opening of the market after the year 2000 was subject to Japanese carmakers limiting their European production to increase their total share of the European market to no more than 16 percent at the turn of the century, from 11 percent currently.

According to some estimates, the 16 percent figure would include 1.23 million exports plus about 1.2 million cars made at EC transplant factories.

The paper said that the documents it obtained did not include a Japanese commitment to a 16 percent total limit.

Yomiuri also said the agreement provided for Japanese car exports to France and Italy to increase gradually after 1993, while exports to the other 10 members would decline, leaving total exports unchanged.

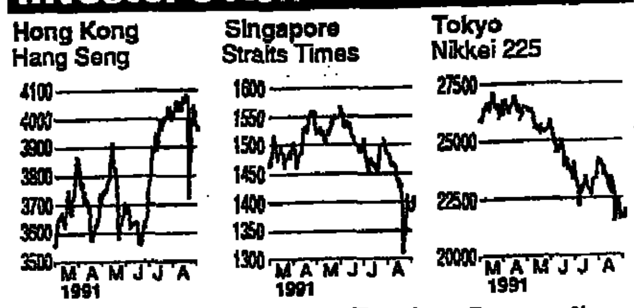
The agreement is designed to give the European car industry time to adapt to the creation of a single European market after 1992.

■ Indonesian Doubts

Indonesia's trade minister said Thursday he doubted that the European Community's unified market starting Jan. 1, 1993, would be less protectionist as promised by EC officials, the official Antara news agency said, Agence France-Presse reported from Jakarta.

"It is true that West European officials have given their word that they will not become more protective. We hope this is true, but I have my doubts," Antara quoted Trade Minister Arifin Siregar as saying.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3,960.23	3,968.14	-0.20
Singapore	Straits Times	1,407.46	1,390.20	+1.24
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,540.50	1,541.20	-0.05
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	22,002.17	21,621.63	+1.76
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	545.80	535.38	+1.95
Bangkok	SET	693.21	684.77	+1.23
Seoul	Composite Stock	685.44	692.28	-0.99
Taipei	Weighted Price	4,385.95	4,352.92	+0.76
Manila	Composite	1,024.68	1,025.99	-0.13
Jakarta	Stock Index	308.60	313.93	-1.70
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,414.10	1,417.50	-0.24
Bombay	National Index	868.59	863.00	+0.65

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Sony Book Players Show and Tell

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Sony Corp. said Thursday that it had developed electronic book players that offer graphics and sound in addition to the text displays in its existing models.

The three new models of the Data Discman will be introduced over a three-month period starting in October, Sony said. This coincides with the launch of new electronic book titles by Japanese publishing companies, the electronics concern added.

The new players, with compact disks that play dictionaries and language lessons, are priced from 48,000 yen to 65,000 yen ($350 to $474).

Sony has sold 100,000 units of its latest model, which was launched in July, and it has projected production of the three new models at 25,000 units a month.

TNT Sells a 10% Interest in Miner

Reuters

SYDNEY — The troubled Australian transport group TNT Ltd. took another step in its restructuring program on Thursday, selling a 10 percent stake in the mining group Normandy Poseidon Ltd.

TNT said it sold the stake for 51.47 million Australian dollars ($42.4 million). TNT had valued the stake in its books at around 70 million dollars, analysts said. The buyers, a range of Australian and offshore investors, were granted an option to buy TNT's remaining 10 percent interest in Normandy Poseidon for 53.6 million dollars.

TNT has raised 143.36 million dollars from asset sales since June.

TNT is to announce its results for the year to June 30 on Friday. Analysts expect a loss of around 200 million dollars.

AT&T and Nippondenso To Work on Smart Cards

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Nippondenso Co. have agreed to explore how to further develop small credit-card-like devices that could carry information like a person's medical records or the repair history of an automobile.

AT&T, which makes the cards known as "smart cards," and Nippondenso, which makes the equipment that reads them, signed an agreement Wednesday for the Japanese company to develop new applications of the technology.

Smart cards are as small and thin as a credit card. But unlike credit cards, which are simply a magnetic strip attached to plastic, smart cards contain integrated circuits and therefore computer memory.

One application that AT&T and Nippondenso, part of the maker of Toyota cars, will explore is putting a smart card in the glove compartment of Toyotas that will contain the car's repair history.

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Aug. 29, 1991

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Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

And now, it's Atlanta, all alone in the National League West lead.

Atlanta caught Los Angeles on Tuesday and waved good-bye to the Dodgers on Wednesday, taking a one-game lead. The Braves have gone from last place to first in the span of a year, and will try to hang onto that position and make baseball history.

"Back when the Braves had a little dry spell, people were saying reality had set in," Met Manager Bud Harrelson said. "No one's saying that now."

Tom Glavine pitched a four-hitter to beat New York, 3-1, and become the major leagues' first 17-game winner of the season.

Glavine, pitching with a heavily-taped right ankle which he sprained in his last start, struck out four and walked one for his eighth complete game. "I'm starting to feel real comfortable again," said Glavine, the leading candidate for the NL Cy Young Award. "I can't say I'm not going to struggle again this year, but I feel a lot more confident again, like I did before the All-Star break."

The Braves have won six of eight and have an NL-best 31-16 record since the All-Star break.

Glavine helped himself by breaking a 1-1 tie with an RBI single in the fifth.

Pirates 6, Dodgers 4: Bobby Bonilla drew a one-out walk with the bases loaded to force in the go-ahead run in the ninth inning as Pittsburgh beat Los Angeles in Dodger Stadium to take a five-game lead over St. Louis in the East.

Pinch-hitter Gary Varsho opened the ninth off reliever Roger McDowell with a single and moved to second on a single by Gary Redus. Jay Bell then sacrificed, and Andy Van Slyke was walked intentionally to load the bases.

Jay Howell replaced McDowell and walked Bonilla on five pitches to make it 5-4. Barry Bonds followed with a sacrifice fly.

Los Angeles fell out of the NL West lead for the first time since May 13. The Dodgers are 21-25 since the break.

Padres 2, Cardinals 1: Fred McGriff broke a tie with a ninth-inning sacrifice fly and Bruce Hurst won his 15th game as visiting San Diego ended St. Louis's five-game winning streak. The Padres have won four of their last five.

Reds 11, Expos 3: Tom Browning prevailed in a rare matchup of pitchers who have thrown perfect games, as Cincinnati pounded Dennis Martinez for five runs in three innings in Riverfront Stadium.

It was the first pairing of perfect-game pitchers in the major leagues in 25 years, but it was no contest. Chris Sabo drove in three runs off Martinez and Mariano Duncan went four for five with a pair of two-run homers off the Expos' bullpen.

Martinez said that an injury to the right side of his rib cage, sustained in his July 28 perfect game against Los Angeles, has hurt him in his two straight losses.

"I felt good throwing the ball, but everything was up," he said. "I'm not able to finish off my pitches and I'm worried."

Cubs 8, Giants 6: Chico Walker hit the NL's first inside-the-park grand slam since 1985, and Chicago held on to beat San Francisco in Candlestick Park.

Walker slapped a fourth-inning pitch from Paul McClellan down the left-field line past the dive of left fielder Kevin Mitchell, who hurt his shoulder on the play and later had to leave the game.

Phillies 11, Astros 10: Charlie Hayes, who hit a grand slam in the first inning, capped a three-run rally in the 10th with an RBI single off Al Osuna as Philadelphia won its 16th straight at home.

Ken Caminiti drove in five runs for the Astros, who scored twice in the 10th off Mike Hartley. *(AP, UPI)*

NATIONAL LEAGUE



Brad Mangin/The Associated Press

Kirt Manwaring couldn't handle the throw so Chico Walker slid safely into home with an inside the park grand slam home run.

College Football Kicks Off:

Penn State Finds the Pass and Georgia Tech Is a Loser

By William N. Wallace
New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — The college football season began auspiciously for Penn State and miserably for Georgia Tech. In the Kickoff Classic at Giants Stadium, played before a record crowd of 77,409, the Nittany Lions trounced the Yellow Jackets, 34-22.

Trounce is the correct verb because this contest was over when Penn State went ahead by 34-3 in the second minute of the fourth quarter on Wednesday night. Less pertinent were the 19 points the Yellow Jackets managed to score in the final four minutes.

The Penn State senior quarterback, Tony Sacca, had his finest game. Directing an offense unusually expansive in an opening game for a Joe Paterno-coached team, Sacca had five touchdown passes, a Penn State record.

This ninth Kickoff Classic matched a team, Georgia Tech, that had been voted national champion last season in the United Press International coaches' poll and another, Penn State, regarded as a contender for No. 1 this season.

Wednesday night the Yellow Jackets were no champions. Penalties, turnovers and an anemic offense were their undoing before a spurt at the end. They lost four fumbles, had one pass intercepted and were penalized 10 times for 87 yards.

Sacca was impressive and gave promise of producing something Penn State teams have lacked for a decade — a passing game. He completed 13 of 24 pass attempts for 206 yards, routine numbers until one adds on the five touchdowns.

The passer had the catchers. Penn State's starting wide receivers, Terry Smith and O.J. McDuffie, each caught two scoring passes and one by McDuffie in the end zone was incredible. It was in order a catch, a bobble and a recovery while falling to the ground.

Shawn Jones, the Tech quarterback so important to last year's team, had all kinds of problems. He concluded with 15 completions of 31 passing attempts for 155 yards and managed 28 net yards on 10 running attempts.

Detmer Keeps His Balance Despite Heisman Celebrity

By Michael Martinez
New York Times Service

ANAHEIM, California — At the other end of the telephone line, the voice sounded a little worn, as if it had gone through this ritual too often for it to hold much interest. Ty Detmer knew the questions; he could recite the answers in short, effective bites, almost as though reading from a script.

This is how winning the Heisman Trophy last year has changed Detmer, the Brigham Young University quarterback, whose team opened its college football season Thursday night against the team many consider to be the preseason No. 1, Florida State, in the Pigskin Classic in Anaheim Stadium. His celebrity has been reduced to a telephone conference call.

There are so many requests for interviews, for banquets, for appearances, for photographs, that they are handled in bulk these days. He can't say no. The university does it for him.

So it is understandable to hear him say, with no outward regret: "Football season is my time to relax. There won't be any speaking engagements or stuff like that. It's my chance to get away."

Detmer, a senior, returns after a summer full of personal change. When he blipped off the television screen in December at the Holiday Bowl, he was left with two separated shoulders and a bruised ego.

BYU completed a 10-3 season with a 65-14 loss to Texas A&M, less than a month after it was dealt a 59-28 setback at Hawaii. Detmer was intercepted five times in the two games.

Since then, Detmer, 23, has undergone surgery to repair his right shoulder, added 10 pounds for strength, joined the Mormon Church, married, and endured the death of his grandfather after a prolonged struggle with cancer. At times, the burden of winning the Heisman hasn't seemed so heavy.

"I haven't had any problems with it," he said of his star status. "It's hectic, but everything that's happened has been great, and I wouldn't change it one bit."

He is too good to be true, or at least it seems that way. He accepts this strange new role as few professional athletes would, and if winning such a prestigious award makes him a model for young people to follow, he wears the responsibility gladly.

"Success has only caused him to be more thankful for his teammates and his family background," said Claude Bassett, the BYU assistant coach who recruited Detmer from San Antonio.

Sonny Detmer, Ty's father and high school coach, could recall telling him of the achievements he might attain if he stayed balanced.

"Ty is a giving person," he said. "I told him one time, 'You've got a chance to do a lot of things that nobody has ever done,' and I wasn't talking about football. He's like a Stan Musial or a Ted Williams, that type of image. He truly is what he seems to be."

Detmer can't seem to help himself. When he is asked about the swirl of attention that follows him, he shrugs it off, saying: "I've been getting used to it after the Heisman. I haven't had too many problems with doing the autograph thing in public. I'm glad I'm in a position to do that."

Detmer got there by enjoying a phenomenal junior season. He passed for 5,188 yards last season, a National Collegiate Athletic Association record, and 41 touchdowns. In three years, he has 709 completions and 11,000 yards, needing just 426 to become the NCAA Division I career passing leader. He could probably do it in one game.

Even so, Detmer isn't regarded as either the leading candidate to win the Heisman again or as the best quarterback in the country. That honor generally goes to David Klingler of Houston.

"That kind of stuff doesn't bother me," he said. "If I was in it for myself, I'd be running track."

Candiotti, Pitching in Clutch for a Change, Leads Blue Jays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

For a change, pitching in late August has some significance for Tom Candiotti of Toronto.

"This is the first experience I've had of really being in a pennant race this late in the season, where every game really means something," Candiotti said after the Blue Jays' 3-0 victory over the Orioles on Wednesday night in Baltimore. "It's a feeling I haven't had before, and I'm really enjoying it."

Candiotti's late-August experience had usually been more negative than positive. In his five previous seasons in Cleveland, the Indians finished no higher than fourth in the American League East.

The Blue Jays acquired Candiotti on June 27. On Wednesday night, they got one of his best performances.

He allowed only one hit for eight innings, retiring the last 22 batters he faced, as the Blue Jays improved their first-place advantage in the AL East to two games over the Detroit Tigers, who lost by 1-0 in California earlier in the day.

Joe Carter drove in two runs for the Blue Jays, who completed a three-game sweep in Memorial Stadium.

Candiotti said he had to give the weather some credit for his effort.

"I heard the humidity was 70 percent, and humidity makes the knuckleball break," he said. "The more moisture in the air, the better. Making the pitch was what I was concerned with. I've pitched some of my best games in places that were humid."

Candiotti gave up a single to Joe Orsulak and a walk to Glenn Davis in the first inning and then retired the next 22 batters before leaving in favor of Tom Henke, who recorded his 31st save with a perfect ninth.

Candiotti struck out three and walked one.

Angels 1, Tigers 0: Jim Abbott pitched four-hit ball over 7⅓ innings and Luis Polonia doubled in the only run as the Angels beat the visiting Tigers.

The victory marked the first time in Abbott's three-year major league career that he had won five consecutive starts.

Twins 4, Indians 2: Brian Harper drove in two runs, including the go-ahead run in the seventh inning, and David West pitched six strong innings as Minnesota beat error-prone Cleveland.

The Twins completed their six-game road trip with a 3-3 mark.

Athletics 9, Red Sox 3: Outfielders Mike Greenwell and Ellis Burks let Brook Jacoby's two-out fly ball drop between them for a three-run double to cap a four-run rally in the fifth inning as Oakland beat visiting Boston, snapping a five-game losing streak.

Yankees 5, Rangers 1: Rookie Bernie Williams drove in three runs and hit his first homer since July 15 to lead New York over Texas in Yankee Stadium.

Royals 7, White Sox 6: Warren Cromartie's two-out single in the ninth scored Bill Pecota from second as the Royals handed the visiting White Sox their ninth straight loss.

Mariners 7, Brewers 6: Brian Holman pitched a four-hitter over seven innings, and the Mariners withstood a five-run ninth by the Brewers to complete a three-game sweep in the Kingdome. *(AP, UPI)*

Frustrated but Strong, Bo Jackson Snaps Bat

The Associated Press

HOOVER, Alabama — Bo Jackson, whose left hip injury eight months ago put his career into doubt, showed that his lower body is apparently back to full strength when he snapped a bat over his knee.

Jackson, playing for Class AA Birmingham as part of a minor-league rehabilitation program for the Chicago White Sox, popped to short leading off the ninth inning on Wednesday. In frustration, he snapped the bat over his knee.

Jacksonville beat Birmingham, 3-0.

In three games with Birmingham and two last weekend with Class A Sarasota, Jackson has five hits in 15 at-bats, a .333 average.

BOOKS

THE VIRGIN AND THE MOUSETRAP: Essays in Search of the Soul of Science

By Chet Raymo. 182 pages. $18.95. Viking Inc., 375 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y. 10014.

Reviewed by William Booth

IT is the dawn of the 20th century, Chet Raymo writes, and Henry Adams is visiting the Paris Exposition of 1900. He enters the Gallery of Machines. There he stands, the son and grandson of presidents, gawking slack-jawed at the giant dynamos generating something new called electricity. Adams didn't get it.

"He understood the principle of conservation of energy that linked the dynamos to the hissing steam engines outside the hall," Raymo writes, "and he could see the visible effects of the electrical currents in the heat, light, and motions they produced. But none of this helped him understand the meaning of the machines."

If science and technology were hard to fathom in 1900, woe to those boneheads like you and me who want to find meaning in the wonders on display today. Our Gallery of Machines would house free-electron lasers, massively parallel computers, atom-smashers, global circulation models, positron emission tomographs and smart bombs.

"Many of us stand before the enterprise of science as Henry Adams stood *before the dynamos," Raymo writes,* "impressed by obvious achievement but uncomprehending, deferential but skeptical."

Raymo, who writes a weekly column in the science pages of the Boston Globe, attempts in his latest book to bridge the gap between gawking and understanding, between viewing science as the work of unfeeling technicians and viewing science as something that can tell us more about ourselves and our universe.

A professor of physics and astronomy at Stonehill College, Raymo builds his latest work out of a loosely organized recycling of his newspaper essays. The pieces are short, fast, accessible. But the writing tends to be a bit flat, the material shopworn, the conclusions predictable.

In the present collection, the theme is this: People don't like science. Like Henry Adams, they just don't get it. Scientists don't help matters. So Raymo hunts for the wonder, what he calls "the soul of science," looking at sex, death, power, love and violence, and what science can tell us about these perennial preoccupations.

He asks the right questions: Why do we have sex? Why aren't we immortal? How do we make ourselves more attractive to the opposite sex? Unfortunately, his answers are less complex, less weird and wonderful, than a reader hopes.

We aren't immortal, Raymo suspects, because our genes may be preprogrammed to cause cell death after a certain number of doublings. Ho hum.

We have sex because it helps us mix and match our genes. Sex stirs the genetic pot. We make ourselves attractive to the opposite sex just as the bowerbirds of Australia, who build elaborate "love nests," do. And on and on and on.

Raymo uses his soapbox to attack the forces of anti-science: astrology, UFOs, crystals and creationism. Easy targets.

He worries about the abuse of science, and it appears that he doesn't like nuclear power, Star Wars, genetic engineering and B-1 bombers, though he never quite says why.

One of Raymo's best essays is on radiation. He repeats the story of children in a Brazilian slum who scavenge a stainless steel canister out of an old cancer therapy machine. The canister gets sold to a junk dealer, who cracks it open to find magical, glowing dust. His daughter rubs the dust on her body. The dust was the highly radioactive Cesium-137. The little girl, of course, dies.

So science can be dangerous. Not exactly a new thought, following a couple of large explosions in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It cures cancer and it kills *small children. But without science,* Raymo believes, we are lost. Science helps us understand the mysteries of the universe. "It is not comfortable," Raymo preaches. "It is all we have."

If that is true, it is very disturbing thought.

William Booth is on the staff of The Washington Post.

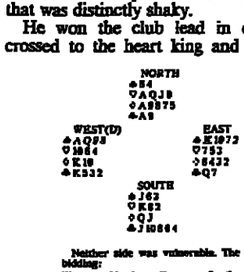
BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ANY player who ventures into the press room at a world championship or major European international event is likely to find an organized chaos consisting of typewriters, computers, telex machines, fax machines, telephones, result sheets and match records. For the last 18 years the chaos was efficiently controlled by René Ducheyne, president of the International Bridge Press Association, who died July 1.

He was also a skillful player, as he demonstrated on the diagramed deal played during a visit to Manhattan two years ago. Since his one no-trump bid as South in response to a take-out double in principle denied a major suit, his later two-heart bid was simply an attempt to find a 3-4 fit. His partner drove to a game that was distinctly shaky.

He won the club lead in dummy, crossed to the heart king and led the diamond queen. He could expect the diamond king to be in the West hand, in view of the opening bid, and given that there were several chances.



The actual position was very lucky: With the king-10 doubleton of diamonds in the West hand it was easy to establish the suit and draw trumps. But there were other combinations in the red suits that would have allowed the game to make. Even splits in both diamonds and hearts would have allowed South to prevail. And the actual heart heart situation, with 10 x x in the West hand, would have saved South in the unlikely event that East held a doubleton diamond 10.

PEANUTS



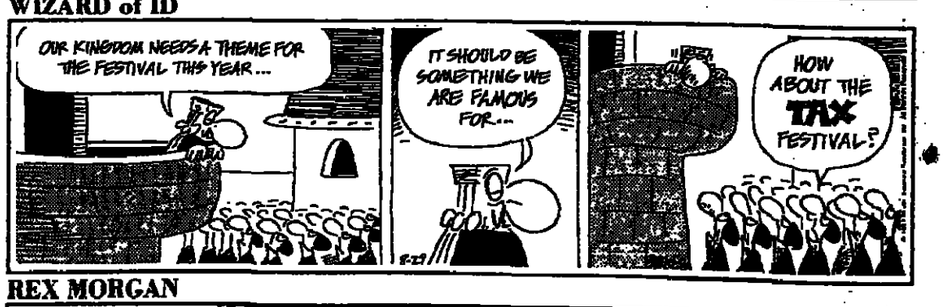
BEETLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



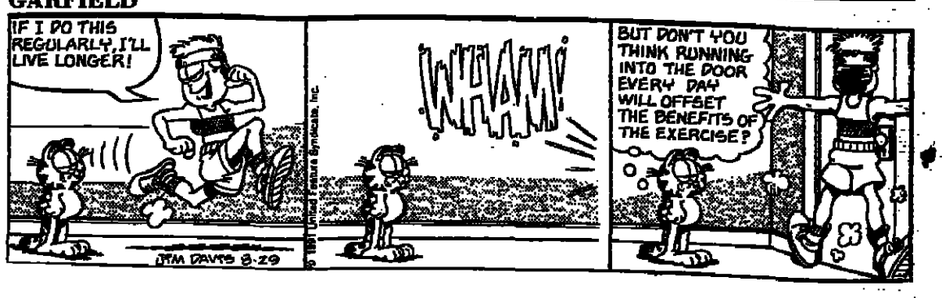
WIZARD of ID



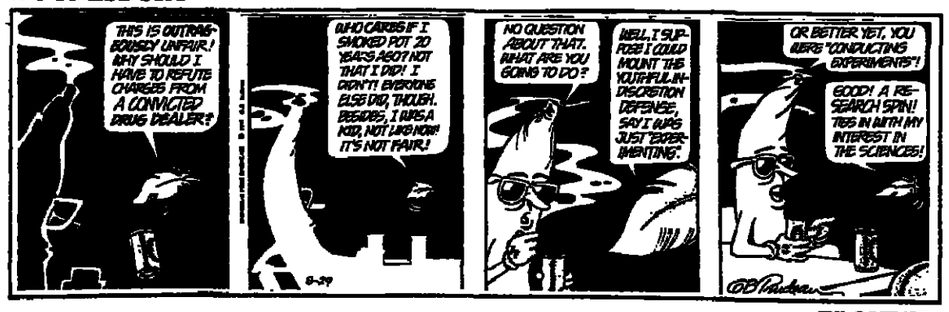
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LUFTE

TUQES

ABANCA

MANCEP



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A ○○○ WITH A ○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SAVOR ENEMY BEFALL RATIFY
Answer: A real friend knocks before he enters — NOT AFTER HE LEAVES

BLONDIE



SIDELINES

Prost Says He

Salley Snubs

Maradona Case

Ballesteros Has

BOOKS & GUIDES

MERCEDES

DIPLOMAT

VANITY ESCORTS

SPORTS

Courier and Graf In Open 3d Round

The Heat Is On, And Forget Falls

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — French Open champion Jim Courier, battling stifling heat and humidity, eliminated Jimmy Arias, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0, at the U.S. Open on Thursday.

Courier, his eyes shaded by a baseball cap and his shirt soaked with sweat, needed 1 hour, 39 minutes for the victory. That was exactly one hour longer than Wimbledon champion Steffi Graf took in a 6-0, 6-0 rout of Catherine Mothes.

No. 6 Martina Navratilova, a four-time champion here, defeated Debbie Graham, 6-1, 6-4, to join Courier, seeded No. 4, and the top-seeded Graf in the third round.

Graf's match was the first of the tournament in which the winner did not drop a one game. She was at the top of her form against the 21-year-old French player.

■ *Earlier, Robin Finn of The New York Times reported:*

John McEnroe was saved by the clouds, but Guy Forget, seeded seventh, didn't survive the summer simmer Wednesday.

Forget, the mildly eccentric Frenchman who shaved his head last year just before winning the world doubles championship, met his match in 42d-ranked Jan Siemerink of the Netherlands, who began his career last year by winning a bet that required his coach to shave his head if Siemerink reached the quarterfinals in Singapore.

Wednesday, everybody kept their hair, but Forget was felled by the combination of an upset stomach and another ambitious member of the hard-serving Dutch youth corps. A day after Richard Krajicek came up a serve short of toppling Ivan Lendl in a fourth-set tiebreaker, Siemerink served out match point of a fourth-set tiebreaker and beat Forget, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 7-6 (8-6).

The men's draw lost its ninth-seeded player when Javier Sanchez of Spain defeated countryman Sergi Bruguera, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, 6-0.

McEnroe, in the wake of his brother Patrick's loss to Jimmy Connors, was a pensive, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2 victor over Canada's Martin Laurendeau. "He deserved a better fate," McEnroe said of his brother.

McEnroe said he was on the verge of overheating in the 120-degree Fahrenheit (49 centigrade) sun before a cloudbank rolled in.

Yugoslav Players Feel Distant Tug

By Filip Bondy

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For an hour on Court 17, there was a safe haven in tennis for two Croatians far from the civil war in Yugoslavia.

Then, all too soon, Goran Ivanisevic had beaten Goran Prpic, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4, on Wednesday at the U.S. Open. The rackets were packed away. Chaos awaited, again.

"I don't know what is happening, only if I call my sister," said Ivanisevic, seeded 12th. "Sometimes, the last two, three nights I didn't sleep well because I was thinking all the time about it."

Ivanisevic's 25-year-old sister, Srdana, lives in Split with her little boy. That is Ivanisevic's hometown, too. When Ivanisevic talked to his sister Tuesday, she told him a city nearby had been bombed.

"My sister is supposed to leave Friday on a boat to Italy," he said. "Now, I am going to call her and see what is happening."

Back home, in the breakaway republic, friends of both Prpic and Ivanisevic have been drafted into a fighting force that is staring down the National Army and the rebel Serbs. Neither player will go back home to fight, although Ivanisevic talked a bit tougher on that subject.

"This is my gun, my racket," Ivanisevic said. "It is important for me that I play good."

By playing well here, and then not playing in the Davis Cup, Ivanisevic hopes to show the central Government what it is missing. Yugoslavia is to face France in the semifinals of the Davis Cup starting Sept. 20. Ivanisevic and Prpic, the top two players, will not represent a country torn by civil war.

"I don't feel any reason to play for a country that doesn't exist," Prpic said.

The strife has highlighted the distinctions between the Yugoslav tennis players entered at the Open. Slobodan Zivojinovic, eliminated in the first round of the qualifying draw at the United States Open, is a Serb from Belgrade, living in Monte Carlo. He will play in the Davis Cup. Monica Seles, whose family lives in Serbia and has Hungarian ethnic roots, has found it a topic she does not want to discuss.

"Politics are for politicians," Seles said.



Jack Smith/The Associated Press

American Greg Foster, punctuating his third world 110-meter hurdles victory. Below, Sergei Bubka, en route to victory in the pole vault.

U.S. Runner Floyd Tests Positive As Drug Report Stuns Germany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Drugs moved back into the headlines Thursday as a U.S. runner was banned for four years after testing positive for amphetamines at the World Track and Field Championships in Tokyo, and Germany was roused by reports that East German doctors had secretly injected young girls with male hormones in a bid to engineer their bodies into athletic perfection.

In Tokyo, Delisa Floyd of the United States tested positive for amphetamines after the semifinals of the women's 800 meters and was suspended, a federation spokesman said. Floyd is the first competitor to test positive for drug use in the meet, and the first to be punished under new rules adopted by the IAAF, the sport's international governing body, last week. Previously, a positive drug test brought a two-year ban.

"The amphetamines were found to be performance enhancing, which led to the stiffer penalty," said Ollan Cassell, executive director of The Athletics Congress, track and field's governing body in the United States. For minor amphetamines, the ban is just three months.

Floyd, who was fifth in the 800 in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, was eighth and last in the second semifinal of the 800 on Sunday with a time of 2 minutes, 1.32 seonds.

She has since left Toyko to return to the United States, a spokesman for the American team said.

Floyd is the wife of former sprinter Stanley Floyd, who is also her coach.

In Germany, the Berlin daily Der Tagesspiegel published a secret report entitled "Themes for State Plan 14.25 in Olympic Cycle 1984-88." The report detailed the "efficient use of anabolic steroids" on a group of young girls who had shown promise as swimmers.

Two artificially produced substances were used on the subjects, without their knowledge, according to the report. The substances imitated the male hormone testosterone in building up muscles in the arms, legs and shoulders.

The first treatment used Oral-Turinabol, whose effects were already well tested. This was followed by a substance identified in the report only as "STS 646," which is believed by western German experts to be Mestanolon, a laboratory hormone that is four times as strong as testosterone and can cause dramatic side effects.

A spokeswoman for the prosecutor's office said the former chief pharmacologist and a senior doctor at the elite Charite clinic in east Berlin were being investigated for allegedly testing hormones on minors. Harald Man, president of the hospital, said individual doctors might have been involved, but denied such tests were hospital practice. *(AP, AFP, Reuters)*



Kazumi Kasahara/The Associated Press

It's 3 in a Row For Bubka and Foster in Worlds

By Christine Brennan

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — For a stunning moment on Thursday at the World Track and Field Championships, Sergei Bubka was in trouble.

Bothered by a bruised left heel and shooting pain in his arch, the most celebrated pole vaulter in history was pushed to his last attempt in the darkness at National Stadium before beating Hungary's Istvan Bagyula, the National Collegiate Athletic Association champion from George Mason University, for his third consecutive world title.

"I was shocked," said Bubka, who needed an injection from his doctor on the field during the competition to try to kill the pain. "I was quite desperate."

He was not the only veteran pushed to the limit by a younger opponent to win a third consecutive world championship. Greg Foster, the 33-year-old American who has been running the high hurdles since 1977, edged out Jack Pierce at the tape in a photo finish to win the 110-meter hurdles for a third straight time. Both were clocked in 13.06 seconds, but Foster's leaning torso made it to the finish line before Pierce's.

Like Bubka, Foster has now won his event in all three world championships, beginning in 1983.

"We both ran a great race," Foster said. "You never know what will happen when you get older. It really does not get better with age."

There was no competition more riveting than the pole vault, an event that unfolded slowly and methodically, then ended suddenly in a crescendo of flashbulbs and cheers as Bubka cleared the bar at 19 feet 6¼ inches (5.90 meters), then called it a day.

Bubka, 27, of Donetsk, in the Ukraine, is the most dominant athlete here, but something was wrong Thursday. He had missed two vaults in a row. One more and he was out. His bruised left heel was hurting so much that he had to get an injection on the field.

"I didn't expect to be under such pressure," he said. "I didn't expect my legs and feet to be under such pain."

Bagyula already had vaulted eight inches higher than Bubka's only successful attempt. He didn't dare dream that he was about to beat Bubka.

"Considering the season Mr. Bubka had so far, it wasn't possible for anyone to win this competition, but Sergei could have lost it to somebody," he said.

Just then, the crowd stopped stirring and snapped to attention. A medal ceremony was going on. The pole vault ground to a halt. The Soviet anthem began playing for the winner of the 400-meter hurdles, Tatiana Ledovskaya.

TV cameras focused on countryman Bubka in his most desperate competitive hour. And what was he doing? He was lying upside down.

Feet up in the air, Bubka had his eyes closed, visualizing his vault. If he heard his anthem, he didn't let on. But at the moment it ended, he pulled his legs down, bounced to his feet and was on the runway, getting ready for his most crucial vault since he pulled out the gold medal in the 1988 Seoul Olympics on his last try.

What a strange position to find him in. Bubka has set 28 world records since 1984, including eight this year. Yet here he was down to his last attempt.

He made his first vault at 18-8¼, then passed at the next three heights as more competitors fell by the wayside. He tried his second vault, at 19-4¼, an hour and a half after his first, but he aborted his takeoff two times before nearly running out of time, rushing his approach and bumping the bar with his feet.

At that point, Bubka received the second injection in his heel.

"I was under a lot of pain," Bubka said. "Without this pain, everything would have been just fine. I was going to try to break another world record."

Bagyula cleared 19-4¼ on his first try. So Bubka passed until the bar reached the next height, 19-6¼ — well below Bubka's outdoor world record of 20 feet.

Then, surprisingly, he missed again.

Bagyula missed his first try at 19-6¼, setting up Bubka's last shot at winning. This time, there were no false starts. After the anthem ended, he warmed up, set up and ran. He didn't touch the bar as he cleared it with inches to spare.

SIDELINES

Prost Says He Won't Switch in 1992

MONZA, Italy (AP) — Alain Prost, the former world Formula One champion, said Thursday that his long-rumored transfer to Ligier may materialize, but not before 1993.

"I signed with Ferrari through 1992 and I'll stay with the Italian team next year," Prost was quoted as saying in an interview with Milan's sports daily Gazzetta dello Sport. "It's Ligier which wants me next year. I will have the entire 1992 to think and appraise their bid."

Ligier, a French team, reportedly wants Prost for 1992.

Salley Snubs Italy, Stays in Detroit

AUBURN HILLS, Michigan (AP) — John Salley signed a two-year contract with the Detroit Pistons on Thursday, ending a threat to play in Italy. No financial details were released.

"The Italy League thing was on until last week, but I'm not sure what happened since then," said Matt Dobek, a spokesman for the Pistons.

Officials from Phanola Caserta of Italy began pursuing Salley when he became a restricted free agent July 1. The team reportedly offered Salley $2.5 million, then turned its attention to former NBA center Steve Johnson last week after hearing Salley was negotiating with the Pistons.

Maradona Casts Eye Toward Japan

TOKYO (AFP) — Diego Maradona may play in Japan after an international suspension for taking drugs is lifted, his agent said Thursday.

The agent said a decision would come only after his contract with Italy's Napoli expires in May 1993.

Maradona had said in July that he had definitively retired from soccer. Before that, he had indicated an interest in playing eventually in Japan.

● Striker Alexander Mostovoi scored with 16 minutes left to give the Soviet Union a 1-0 victory over Norway in a Group 3 European soccer championship qualifier in Oslo on Wednesday night. *(AP)*

● Ghana qualified for the final of the Under-17 World Soccer Championships by defeating Qatar, 4-2, in a penalty shootout in Viareggio, Italy. Ghana will play Spain, which beat Argentina by 1-0, in Saturday's championship game in Florence. *(AP)*

Ballesteros Has Words for Langer

WALTON HEATH, England (AFP) — Bickering broke out in the European Ryder Cup camp when Severiano Ballesteros criticized teammate Bernhard Langer for his decision to play in Japan immediately before the meeting with the United States in South Carolina late next month.

"I'm not very pleased," Ballesteros said of Langer's plan to play in the ANA Open in Sapporo. "I think it's a bad idea. I don't think he would do the same before the U.S. Masters, U.S. Open or British Open. It's too much traveling, in my opinion."

● Lee Trevino is enjoying life on the PGA Senior Tour so much that he has decided to leave the regular tour for good. "I have hung it up," Trevino, 51, said. "I will play one tournament next year, which is the British Open, because I won there in 1972 at Muirfield." *(AP)*

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	71	57	.555	—
Detroit	69	59	.539	2
Boston	64	63	.504	6½
Milwaukee	60	67	.472	10½
New York	57	68	.456	12½
Baltimore	52	75	.409	18½
Cleveland	42	84	.333	28
West Division				
Minnesota	77	52	.597	—
Oakland	69	60	.535	8
Chicago	67	60	.528	9
Kansas City	66	60	.524	9½
Texas	66	60	.524	9½
Seattle	67	61	.523	9½
California	63	64	.496	13

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	74	51	.592	—
St. Louis	69	56	.552	5
Chicago	64	62	.508	10½
New York	61	65	.484	13½
Philadelphia	61	65	.484	13½
Montreal	50	75	.400	24
West Division				
Atlanta	70	56	.556	—
Los Angeles	69	57	.548	1
Cincinnati	63	63	.500	7
San Diego	62	65	.488	8½
San Francisco	60	66	.476	9
Houston	52	74	.413	18

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston 200 001 000—3 8 0
Oakland 102 040 02x—9 10 0
M.Young, Lamp (5), Petry (7) and Pena; Stewart, Eckersley (9) and Steinbach. W—Stewart, 10-8. L—M.Young, 3-5. HR—Oakland, McGwire (19).

Detroit 000 000 000—0 4 0
California 000 001 00x—1 5 0
Gullickson and Allanson; Abbott, Eichhorn (8), Harvey (9) and Tingley. W—Abbott, 14-8. L—Gullickson, 16-7. Sv—Harvey (33).

Minnesota 011 000 110—4 13 0
Cleveland 000 002 000—2 7 4
West, Willis (7), Aguilera (9) and Harper; King, Orosco (7), Shaw (7) and Skinner, Lopez (8). W—West, 4-3. L—King, 5-8. Sv—Aguilera (35). HR—Cleveland, Whiten (9).

Toronto 200 000 001—3 9 0
Baltimore 000 000 000—0 1 0
Candiotti, Henke (9) and Myers; McDonald, Olson (9) and Hoiles. W—Candiotti, 11-11. L—McDonald, 5-8. Sv—Henke (31).

Texas 000 000 100—1 10 0
New York 030 011 00x—5 5 1
Bohanon, Rosenthal (2), Jeffcoat (5), Mathews (7), Russell (8) and Petralli, Rodriguez (8); Taylor, Habyan (7), Cadaret (7), Farr (9) and Geren. W—Taylor, 7-7. L—Bohanon, 3-1. HRs—Texas, Petralli (2). New York, Williams (3).

Chicago 122 000 010—6 11 0
Kansas City 000 500 011—7 10 2
Hibbard, Patterson (4), Perez (6), Thigpen (9) and Fisk; Appier, Magnante (3), S.Davis (8), Montgomery (9) and Spehr. W—Montgomery, 3-4. L—Thigpen, 7-4.

Milwaukee 010 000 005—6 11 0
Seattle 430 000 00x—7 9 1
Navarro, Holmes (2), Machado (6), Crim (7) and Surhoff; Holman, Schooler (8), Swift (9) and Valle. W—Holman, 11-13. L—Navarro, 12-10. Sv—Swift (11). HR—Seattle, Griffey Jr. (18).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 001 000 000—1 4 0
Atlanta 000 021 00x—3 7 1
Viola, Burke (7) and O'Brien; Glavine and Olson. W—Glavine, 17-8. L—Viola, 12-12.

Montreal 000 010 101—3 8 0
Cincinnati 023 312 00x—11 13 0
De.Martinez, Rojas (4), Ruskin (6), Fassero (7), Jones (8) and Fitzgerald; Browning, Hill (8), Foster (9) and Reed. W—Browning, 13-8. L—De.Martinez, 12-9. HRs—Montreal, Wallach (12), Calderon (18). Cincinnati, Sabo (20), Duncan 2 (6), Morris (10).

San Diego 000 010 001—2 3 2
St. Louis 001 000 000—1 6 1
Hurst, Lefferts (9) and Santiago; DeLeon, Agosto (3), Carpenter (8), Terry (9), McClure (9) and Pagnozzi. W—Hurst, 15-6. L—Terry, 4-2. Sv—Lefferts (19). HR—San Diego, Teufel (8).

Houston 320 002 001 2—10 15 0
Philadelphia 501 000 200 3—11 11 0
(10 innings)
Bowen, Corsi (6), Mallicoat (8), Hernandez (9), Osuna (10), Henry (10) and Eusebio; Mulholland, Searcy (2), Boever (6), Hartley (10) and Daulton. W—Hartley, 4-1. L—Osuna, 7-4. HRs—Philadelphia, C.Hayes (10), Kruk (16).

Chicago 001 510 001—8 10 0
San Francisco 100 122 000—6 11 1
Bielecki, Lancaster (6), McElroy (7), Assenmacher (8) and Wilkins; McClellan, Downs (5), Brantley (7), Righetti (9) and Manwaring. W—Bielecki, 12-8. L—McClellan, 3-2. Sv—Assenmacher (12). HRs—Chicago, Walker (4), Dawson (23). San Francisco, Thompson (17).

Pittsburgh 012 000 012—6 11 1
Los Angeles 000 000 130—4 8 1
Drabek, Ro.Rodriguez (8), Belinda (9) and Slaught; Ojeda, Gott (6), Candelaria (8), Crews (8), McDowell (9), J.Howell (9) and Scioscia. W—Ro.Rodriguez, 1-0. L—McDowell, 4-8. Sv—Belinda (14). HRs—Pittsburgh, Redus (7). Los Angeles, Butler (2).

Japanese Baseball

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Chunichi	58	41	1	.586	—
Hiroshima	52	40	1	.565	2½
Yakult	55	49	1	.529	5½
Yomiuri	58	52	0	.527	5½
Taiyo	45	58	1	.437	15
Hanshin	35	63	0	.357	22½

Thursday's Results
Yomiuri 8, Chunichi 1
Hiroshima 5, Taiyo 4, 10 innings
Hanshin 8, Yakult 4

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Kintetsu	64	37	2	.634	—
Seibu	62	38	3	.620	1½
Orix	49	53	2	.480	15½
Daiei	45	52	2	.464	17
Nippon Ham	46	54	4	.460	17½
Lotte	33	65	1	.337	29½

Thursday's Results
Kintetsu 5, Nippon Ham 3
Seibu 8, Daiei 4

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

De Graafschap Doetinchem 1, Willem II Tilburg 2
FC Utrecht 1, RKC Waalwijk 1
Vitesse Arnhem 0, Roda JC Kerkrade 0
Fortuna Sittard 2, PSV Eindhoven 5
SVV/Dordrecht 90 2, FC Den Haag 2
Standings: Roda JC 5 points; PSV, Willem II, Vitesse and RKC 4; Ajax, Feyenoord, FC Groningen, SVV/Dordrecht 90, FC Den Haag and FC Volendam 3; Sparta, FC Twente and Fortuna S. 2; FC Utrecht, MVV and Graafschap 1; VVV 0.

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Chelsea 2, Notts County 2
Coventry 3, Sheffield United 1
Manchester United 1, Oldham 0
Norwich 0, Manchester City 0
Nottingham Forest 1, Tottenham 3
Sheffield Wednesday 2, Everton 1
Southampton 0, Leeds 4
West Ham 3, Aston Villa 1
Standings: Manchester United and Manchester City 10 points; Coventry, Leeds and Liverpool 7; Nottingham Forest, Norwich, Tottenham and Aston Villa 6; West Ham and Chelsea 5; Wimbledon, Oldham, Everton, Sheffield Wednesday, Arsenal and Notts County 4; Crystal Palace and Southampton 3; Queens Park Rangers, Sheffield United and Luton 2.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Sochaux 1, Monaco 3
Toulon 1, Marseille 0
Toulouse 2, Nantes 1
Caen 2, Le Havre 1
Saint Etienne 1, Auxerre 1
Paris St. Germain 1, Nancy 0
Lille 1, Lyon 0
Rennes 0, Lens 0
Nimes 2, Cannes 1
Standings: Monaco 14 points; Marseille 12; Metz, Nantes, Paris St. Germain and Lille 10; Auxerre, Lens, Caen and Le Havre 9; Saint-Etienne 8; Toulouse, Lyon, Sochaux and Nimes 6; Cannes, Toulon and Rennes 5; Montpellier and Nancy 4.

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Dortmund 4, Dynamo Dresden 0
Bayern Munich 0, Bochum 2
Nuremburg 4, Cologne 0
Frankfurt 2, Kaiserslautern 0
Hamburg 0, Stuttgarter Kickers 3
Standings: Frankfurt, Hansa Rostock and VfB Stuttgart 9 points; Bayer Leverkusen 8; FC Nuerenberg, Bayern Munich, Hamburg, Dortmund and Kaiserslautern 7; MSV Duisburg, Werder Bremen and SG Wattenscheid 6; Kickers Stuttgart, FC Schalke, SC Karlsruhe and Cologne 5; VfL Bochum 4; B. Moenchengladbach and Dynamo Dresden 3; F. Duesseldorf 0.

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP
Group Three, Qualifying Match
Norway 0, Soviet Union 1

FIFA UNDER-17 CHAMPIONSHIP
Semifinals
Ghana 0, Qatar 0
Ghana won 4-2 on penalty kicks
Spain 1, Argentina 0

TRACK & FIELD

World Championships

In Tokyo
FINALS
MEN

110 meter hurdles: 1. Greg Foster, U.S., 13.06 seconds (championship record); 2. Jack Pierce, U.S., 13.06; 3. Tony Jarrett, Britain, 13.25; 4. Mark Mckoy, Canada, 13.30; 5. Don Philibert, France, 13.33; 6. Vladimir Shishkin, Soviet Union, 13.39; 7. Florian Schwarthoff, Germany, 13.41; 8. Tong Li, China, 13.46.

400 meters: 1. Antonio Pettigrew, U.S., 44.57 seconds; 2. Roger Black, Britain, 44.62; 3. Danny Everett, U.S., 44.63; 4. Roberto Hernandez, Cuba, 44.86; 5. Andrew Valmon, U.S., 45.09; 6. Ian Morris, Trinidad and Tobago, 45.12; 7. Susumu Takano, Japan, 45.39; 8. Mark Garner, Australia, 45.47.

Pole vault: 1. Sergey Bubka, Soviet Union, 5.95 meters (championship record); 2. Istvan Bagyula, Hungary, 5.90; 3. Maksim Tarasov, Soviet Union, 5.85; 4. Rodion Gataullin, Soviet Union, 5.85; 5. Peter Widen, Sweden, 5.75; 6. Tim Bright, U.S., 5.75; 7. Hermann Fehringer, Austria, 5.60; 8. Thierry Vigneron, France, 5.60; 9. Bernhard Zintl, Germany, 5.50; 10. Jean Galfione, France, 5.40; 11. Doug Wood, Canada, 5.40; 12. Gatin Nikov, Bulgaria, 5.30.

WOMEN

400 meter hurdles: 1. Tatyana Ledovskaya, Soviet Union, 53.11 (championship record); 2. Sally Gunnell, Britain, 53.16; 3. Janeene Vickers, U.S., 53.47; 4. Sandra Farmer-Patrick, U.S., 53.95; 5. Kim Batten, U.S., 53.98; 6. Anita Protti, Switzerland, 54.25; 7. Heike Meissner, Germany, 55.26; 8. Margarita Ponomaryova, Soviet Union, 55.27.

TENNIS

U.S. Open

Results from the $7.25 million championship at the National Tennis Center in New York (seedings in parentheses):

MEN'S SINGLES
Second Round, Wednesday

John McEnroe (16), U.S., def. Martin Laurendeau, Canada, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Michael Chang, U.S., def. Todd Witsken, U.S., 6-3, 6-0, 6-2; Jan Siemerink, Netherlands, def. Guy Forget (7), France, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 7-6 (8-6); Todd Woodbridge, Australia, def. Christian Saceanu, Germany, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3; Luiz Mattar, Brazil, def. Cristiano Caratti, Italy, 3-6, 6-3, 6-0, 7-6 (7-3); Jakob Hlasek, Switzerland, def. Jonas Svensson, Sweden, 6-4, 7-5, 6-7 (7-5), 6-3; Stefan Edberg (2), Sweden, def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-3, 7-5, 6-0; Ivan Lendl (5), Czechoslovakia, def. Patrick Kuhnen, Germany, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Derrick Rostagno, U.S., def. Rodolphe Gilbert, France, 7-6 (7-4), 6-1, 6-3; Magnus Larsson, Sweden, def. Javier Frana, Argentina, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4; Gabriel Markus, Argentina, def. Stefano Pescosolido, Italy, 6-2, 1-6, 4-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2; Javier Sanchez, Spain, def. Sergi Bruguera (9), Spain, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, 6-0; Jim Grabb, U.S., def. Jason Stoltenberg, Australia, 7-5, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5; Malivai Washington, U.S., def. Omar Camporese, Italy, 4-6, 6-1, 6-1, 6-4.

Second Round, Thursday

Jim Courier (4), U.S., def. Jimmy Arias, U.S., 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
First Round, Wednesday

Anne Smith, U.S., def. Petra Langrova, Soviet Union, 6-4, 7-5.

Second Round, Wednesday

Leila Meskhi (13), Soviet Union, def. Laura Gildemeister, Peru, 6-4, 3-6, 6-0; Helena Sukova (15), Czechoslovakia, def. U.S., 6-1, 6-3; Regina Rajchrtova, Czechoslovakia, def. Naoko Sawamatsu, Japan, 6-2, 6-4; Sara Gomer, Britain, def. Helen Kelesi, Canada, 6-2, 2-6, 6-3; Jennifer Capriati (7), U.S., def. Petra Ritter, Austria, 6-3, 6-0; Katerina Maleeva (11), Bulgaria, def. Mariaan de Swardt, South Africa, 6-3, 6-4; Gigi Fernandez, U.S., def. Kathy Rinaldi, U.S., 6-4, 6-1; Jo Durie, Britain, def. Bettina Fulco, Argentina, 6-4, 6-0; Patricia Hy, Canada, def. Rachel McQuillan, Australia, 6-1, 6-2; Dominique Monami, Belgium, def. Chanda Rubin, U.S., 6-4, 6-3; Gretchen Magers, U.S., def. Donna Faber, U.S., S.C., 6-3, 6-3; Radka Zrubakova, Czechoslovakia, def. Kimiko Date, Japan, 7-5, 6-7 (5-7), 6-3; Gabriela Sabatini (3), Argentina, def. Barbara Paulus, Austria, 6-3, 4-6, 5-1, retired; Mary Joe Fernandez (5), U.S., def. Brenda Schultz, Netherlands, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3.

Second Round, Thursday

Steffi Graf (1), Germany, def. Catherine Mothes, France, 6-0, 6-0; Martina Navratilova (6), U.S., def. Debbie Graham, U.S., 6-1, 6-4.

FOOTBALL

Canadian League

EASTERN DIVISION	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Toronto	6	2	0	319	227	12
Winnipeg	5	3	0	211	190	10
Ottawa	3	4	0	199	214	6
Hamilton	0	7	0	110	224	0
WESTERN DIVISION						
Calgary	6	2	0	262	226	12
Edmonton	5	3	0	331	246	10
Brit Clmb	4	4	0	282	291	8
Saskatchwn	2	6	0	265	342	4

Wednesday's Results
Saskatchewan 44, Edmonton 41

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League

CALIFORNIA—Activated Junior Felix, outfielder, from the 15-day disabled list. Put Bobby Rose, infielder on 15-day disabled list. Fired Doug Rader, manager. Named Buck Rodgers, manager.

CHICAGO—Recalled Sammy Sosa, outfielder, from Vancouver of the Pacific Coast League. Put Mike Huff, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list retroactive to Sunday, August 25.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

CLEVELAND—Put Eric Turner, safety; Anthony Blaylock, cornerback and Rob Woods, offensive tackle, on injured reserve. Re-signed Randy Kirk, linebacker. Claimed Odie Harris, defensive back, off waivers from Dallas; Bruce McGonnigal, tight end, off waivers from Pittsburgh; and Danny Peebles, wide receiver, off waivers from Tampa Bay. Signed Archie Herring, running back; Pete Lucas, tackle; Charlie Oliver, safety; Tyrone Shavers, wide receivers; and John Thornton, defensive tackle, to practice roster.

DETROIT—Signed Greg Jones, quarterback; Darryl Milburn, defensive end; Darrell Wallace, wide receiver-kick returner; James Goode, linebacker; and Rich Andrews, kicker, to practice roster.

GREEN BAY—Signed Burnell Dent, linebacker, to a two-year contract.

INDIANAPOLIS—Claimed Bruce Perkins, running back, off waivers from Tampa Bay. Put Pat Tomberlin, offensive lineman, on injured reserve.

KANSAS CITY—Suspended Bill Jones, running back, one game without pay after his arrest for leaving the scene of a traffic accident.

L.A. RAIDERS—Signed Josh Taufool, center; Greg Harrell, tight end; Doug Lloyd, running back; and Dennis Johnson and Tahaun Lewis, defensive backs, to the practice roster.

L.A. RAMS—Signed Corwin Anthony, tight end; Terry Crews, linebacker; Neal Fort, offensive tackle; and Jimmy Raye, wide receiver, to the practice roster.

NEW ORLEANS—Signed Fred McAfee, running back; Calvin Nicholson, cornerback; Frank Wainright, tight end; Pat Newman, wide receiver; and Scott Ross, linebacker, to the practice roster.

N.Y. GIANTS—Claimed Lorenzo Freeman, defensive lineman, off waivers from Pittsburgh. Signed Dennis Tripp, linebacker; Joey Smith, wide receiver; Murray Garrett, defensive lineman; and Steve Clark, tight end, to the practice squad.

N.Y. JETS—Waived Pat Kelly, tight end. Signed Blaise Bryant, running back, and Reggie Moore, wide receiver, to the practice roster.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Seth Joyner, linebacker, and Clyde Simmons, defensive end. Claimed Tom Gibson, defensive tackle, off waivers from Cleveland. Put Steve Kafusl, defensive tackle, on waivers.

PHOENIX—Signed Eddie Brown, wide receiver, to practice squad.

SAN DIEGO—Traded Billy Joe Tolliver, quarterback, to Atlanta for an undisclosed 1992 draft choice.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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OBSERVER

Oh, Those Inept Plotters

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I was once involved in a Broadway musical that never got to Broadway on account of folding in Toronto. It was a humbling experience. A lot of talented, hard-working dancers and singers who had been anticipating their big break were suddenly thrown out of work through some fault of my own. A large sum of money may or may not have been lost. Since theater bookkeeping is one of the most creative arts, it was hard to tell.

Most humbling of all, though, was the discovery that I was the only person in the United States and Canada who didn't know how to write a successful Broadway musical. The newspaper reviewers were amazed at my ignorance, and had a delightful time telling the world about it.

Members of the cast knew how to write a musical and the bolder ones didn't hesitate to tell me. Neither did their husbands, wives, children and parents. There was a man whose job apparently was to sweep the stage before and after each rehearsal, and he knew how to write a musical.

So did the ushers, as I learned from eavesdropping in the back of the theater. So did the waiters at the nearby restaurant where a sense of impending doomsday led me into an evil martini habit. It is humiliating, ladies and gentlemen, for the failed author of a Broadway musical to discover that the Serbian immigrant shlepping his plate of baby back ribs knows how to write a musical right.

□

I tell you this to explain why I feel a twinge of sympathy for the Communists whose coup folded in Moscow after only 60 hours. Folding after 60 hours is truly pathetic: by comparison, our five weeks in Toronto was a triumph. I keep thinking, though, how astounded the plotters must be to discover they may be the only people in the world who didn't know how to overthrow a government.

For days newspapers and television have had coup reviewers laughing and sneering at the plotters' incompetence, their comical ignorance of the most basic rules for overthrowing governments.

I have been amazed myself at the vast amount of coup know-how available right here in the United States. Even admitting that the IRS is an annoyance, you wouldn't think there'd be so many Americans so well briefed on how to overthrow a government, would you?

Yet there was humane Mary McGrory, the most big-hearted of all newspaper columnists, noting that the plotters were too dim to know that if you strike at a king you must kill him. She was not alone. American commentators were nearly unanimous in giving the plotters the raspberry for not knowing that blood must flow if a coup is to succeed.

Several spoke with admiration of Stalin's willingness to murder copiously, which is essential apparently if you seek to become a great coup meister. In the same spirit, during my Toronto suffering many theater people told me hair-raising tales of the ruthlessness to which the famous play doctor Abe Burrows had resorted when treating ailing musicals.

□

After studying American press reviews of the failed coup, I wouldn't want to be in President Bush's shoes if the American media ever try to take over the government.

The humiliating reviews of the plotters' errors didn't all originate with the press, of course. Such stuff rarely does. Unlike theater reviewers, coup reviewers commonly consult government oracles, known in press jargon as "sources." So it's pretty safe — or maybe blood-chilling — to suppose that a lot of the coup reviews really reflect the aesthetics of official government insiders.

Some, of course, may be less official. One of the TV networks sought the expertise of the best-selling author and former insurance man Tom Clancy, whose one-line review dismissed the plotters as a bunch of small-timers who had produced a bush-league coup such as you might expect in Paraguay.

If any network or newspaper had the presence of mind to get a review by Sean Connery, speaking on behalf of 007, I missed it. There was no shortage, though, of Pentagon-wise reviewers eager to roll in the aisles with laughter at the plotters' failure to arrange brilliantly coordinated military strikes at every conceivable point of resistance.

New York Times Service

Richard Wright Returns, Unexpurgated

By Eleanor Blau
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The hard-hitting works of Richard Wright, which influenced generations of writers, were meant to be even stronger stuff. His 1940 novel "Native Son," about a young black man growing up in Chicago's South Side slums, his 1945 memoir, "Black Boy," about his early years in the South, and other books were changed or cut, mostly because of their sexual, political or racial candor.

But the unexpurgated Richard Wright is on the horizon, in two volumes to be published in October by the Library of America, a nine-year-old nonprofit house dedicated to issuing the works of major American authors.

To try to determine his intentions, the publishers perused correspondence and manuscripts. They even discovered page proofs for "Native Son" that they say had been overlooked because they were catalogued in an unusual way at Yale University.

One Wright volume will include early works: "Native Son," "Lawd Today!" and "Uncle Tom's Children"; the other volume, later works: "Black Boy," "American Hunger" and "The Outsider." Extensive notes on the cuts and revisions are provided along with a chronology of the author's career, from his birth in 1908 near Natchez, Mississippi, to his years in Chicago and New York, his expatriate life in postwar Paris and his death in 1960.



William E. Sauro/The New York Times

Arnold Rampersad, editor of the forthcoming volumes of Richard Wright's unexpurgated works.

"Native Son" was a best seller, the first by a black American, and it broke new ground. While Faulkner, for example, had dealt pessimistically with race in America, no authors before Wright had written of it so boldly or bleakly, said Arnold Rampersad, who edited the new volumes.

Rampersad, a Princeton University professor and biographer of Langston Hughes, said it was Wright who first addressed the consequences of slavery, segregation and racism.

Both "Native Son" and "Black Boy" were about to be published by Harper & Brothers in the forms Wright wanted when the Book-of-the-Month Club stepped in; the club would offer both books, but with changes. The opportunity to reach so many readers and make more money was not something the author could refuse, Rampersad said.

"I don't think of the Book-of-the-Month Club as the villains," he added. "You have to safeguard your product." The members of the club's selection committee were "pretty enlightened," he said, "but they were keenly aware of an audience not as enlightened as they were."

Or as Hanna M. Bercovitch, the editor in chief of the Library of America, put it: "It was such a daring thing for them to do that I'm surprised they took the book at all. It was a pretty powerful book even in its earlier version."

The page proofs discovered at Yale were the final version of "Native Son" that Harper & Brothers had been about to publish, and they are the version in the new edition. Its deleted sections made explicit what was hardly more than implied in the published version: that Bigger Thomas, the young black protagonist, is sexually attracted to Mary Dalton, the white woman he winds up smothering.

"To cut that out is to make Bigger almost incomprehensible, almost inhuman," Rampersad said.

The omitted sections include one in a movie house in which Bigger and a friend masturbate, and then watch a newsreel about debutantes, including Mary Dalton, whose father he is about to work for.

Conveying the book club's objection to that part, Wright's editor and friend at Harper & Brothers, Edward Aswell, wrote him: "They are not a particularly squeamish crowd, but that scene, after all, is a bit on the raw side. I daresay you could revise it in a way to suggest what happens rather than tell it explicitly."

Later deleted passages involve Bigger driving a car and watching in the mirror as Mary and her boyfriend make love in the back seat, and then Bigger carrying the intoxicated woman to her bed.

It was not just prudishness but the taboo of sex between whites and blacks that prompted the changes, Rampersad said. "It's as if the editors were saying murder is fine, but do not think of sex."

"Black Boy" was only the first part of Wright's autobiography, about his attempts to escape poverty, ignorance, fear and bigotry in the South. In the second part, published in 1977 as "American Hunger," he flees to the North just before the Depression; finds, among other things, more bigotry, and concludes that he must rely on himself and become a writer.

He said in his diary that he thought Communists had pressured the club to omit the second half, which tells of his membership in the Communist Party and then his disillusionment with it.

"This was 1944, and Russia was our ally in the second World War," Bercovitch noted. The two parts are published together in the new edition.

Discussing the new volumes the other day in the Library of America's offices in Manhattan, Rampersad said, "Wright was just as hard on black American culture as he was on white culture." In "How 'Bigger' Was Born," an essay included in the volumes, Wright says, "I became convinced that if I did not write of Bigger as I saw and felt him, I'd be acting out of fear."

"Lawd Today!" was Wright's first novel, published posthumously in 1963 with much tampering. "They did silly things I'll never understand," Bercovitch said, noting that the editors had inconsistently changed only some of Wright's experimental prose.

"The Outsider" was published in 1953 when the author was living in France. It was the McCarthy era, and Wright, though he had condemned communism, was worried he would be called to testify, Bercovitch said.

"I'm not a political scientist," Rampersad said, "but it seems to me 'The Outsider' is a prophetic book." The novel looks at totalitarianism of the right and left, and predicts the rise of religious fundamentalism. "He sees danger in each of the three," he said. "It is a thesis novel and a little tough going, but it is a book people should ponder."

The book recounts a black man's doomed attempt to lead a new life by taking on a new identity. A section was cut by Harper & Brothers and "paragraphs all over the place, here and there, were dropped," Bercovitch said. "Wright had a new editor and this guy seemed to have difficulty understanding what the book was about."

"It is a complicated, existential, philosophical book," she said, yet letters to Wright show his editor wanted to reduce it to a murder mystery.

"Wright very reluctantly threw up his hands; he had two days to read proof. So we went back to Wright's last typescript that he submitted to the publisher and tried to give him back his book."

PEOPLE

For Nadine Gordimer, It's Four of a Kind

Nadine Gordimer won one of South Africa's most prestigious literature awards for the fourth time. The writer got the 1991 CNA Literary Award for her novel "My Son's Story." She also won the award in 1974, 1979 and 1981. The award carries a cash prize of 10,000 rands (about $3,500). Runners-up were J. M. Coetzee for his novel "Age of Iron," and Albie Sachs for "Soft Vengeance of a Freedom Fighter." Sachs, a leading white member of Nelson Mandela's African National Congress, won the Sunday Times Alan Paton prize for his book, which details his recovery from injuries in a car bomb attack in 1988.

□

As a Santa Claus at Macy's in New York two years ago, Mark Woodley heard hundreds of children tick off their fondest hopes and dreams. Now Woodley has his dream: to be a Macy's Santa again this year. The department store has other ideas, so Santa is suing Macy's. Woodley, 42, is infected with the virus that causes AIDS and he also takes Prozac, a drug for depression. Macy's says the drug makes him a unsuitable because it subjects him to mood swings. Woodley contends the store is using that as a smokescreen to cover prejudice against victims of AIDS.

□

A Chicago judge has tentatively agreed to let Arista Records settle a lawsuit over the lip-syncing Milli Vanilli duo by offering millions in partial refunds to people who bought their records or tapes. The settlement also calls for Arista to donate $250,000 to leukemia and AIDS research and rain forest conservation. The two were stripped of a best new artist Grammy last year after Rob Pilatus and Fabrice Morvan admitted they did no singing on their album "Girl You Know It's True," which sold more than 10 million copies. Arista has been hit with at least 26 fraud suits.

□

The multimillion-dollar suit accusing the late Rock Hudson of hiding his AIDS infection from his homosexual lover, has been settled in Los Angeles. The actor's estate had appealed a $5.5 million judgment awarded to Marc Christian, 37. The lawyers for both sides declined to give the amount of the settlement, but one indicated there was a significant reduction.

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Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris.